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1931

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FIRST BOOKS AND PRINTERS OF
THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.



The Press of 1507.

BADIUS (JODOCUS, or JOSSE), surnamed Ascensius, a scholar, Latin poet, and printer, was born at Asche, near Brussels.

He is first mentioned in connection with printing as a corrector of presses for Trechesell and De Vingle, in the city of Lyons, in 1495 or 1497. He remained there until about 1500, when he removed to Paris, where, according to Panzer, in 1502 he established a printing-house, which he called "Prelum Ascensianum." In 1507 he used for the first time, for his device, this engraving of the printing-press as then constructed, which is believed to be the earliest ever made of that subject.

The impression from which this reproduction has been taken is in a work of Laurentius Valla, "De Lingua Latina," issued by Badius, at Paris, in 1510.

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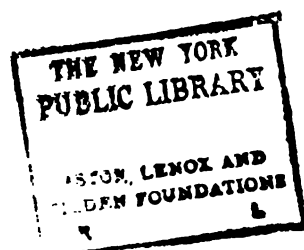


The Press of 1520.

The second engraving of the printing-press here reproduced was used by Badius for his device as early as 1520. It will be seen that it differs from the first in several important particulars. In the second, the composing-stick used by the figure in the act of setting types is changed from the right to the left hand; the press shows improved mechanical construction, indicating greater solidity and strength; while the little tools, which were needed by the pressmen for constant use, are inserted in loops attached to the strong cross-beam (the "head") which constitutes the top of the press.



It has been asserted that the figure sitting at the case on the right side of the engraving was intended to represent a woman, instead of a man, as in the first illustration. The head-gear, the change in the style of cutting and form of the costume in the second, may furnish some foundation for such a conjecture.

This second reproduction is from an engraving in an edition of "De Cōtemptu rerum fortuitarum Libri Tres," by Gulielmi Budæi, printed by Badius, at Paris, in 1520.



in 1871



TITLES of the **F**irst **B**ooks
from the **E**arliest **P**resses estab-
lished in different **C**ities, **T**owns,
and **M**onasteries in **E**urope, before
the end of the **F**ifteenth **C**entury,
with **B**rief **N**otes upon their
Printers. **I**llustrated with **R**eproductions
of **E**arly **T**ypes and **F**irst **E**ngravings of
the **P**rinting **P**ress. 
 **B**y **R**ush **C**. **H**awkins.

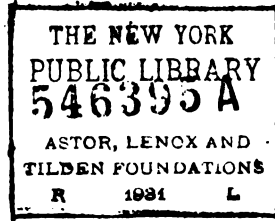


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Three Hundred copies only have been printed of this book,
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TO
FATHER ANTONIO CERIANI,
DIRECTOR OF THE AMBROSIAN LIBRARY AT MILAN, ITALY,
I DEDICATE THIS WORK,
AS A SLIGHT EVIDENCE OF MY RESPECT FOR HIS CHARACTER,
ADMIRATION FOR HIS GREAT LEARNING,
APPRECIATION OF HIS FRIENDSHIP AND KINDLY INTEREST
IN MY BIBLIOGRAPHICAL OCCUPATIONS.



INTRODUCTION.

THIS work contains a list of all the cities, towns, monasteries, and other places in which printing-presses are known to have been established before the end of the fifteenth century ; also, the title of the first book issued from each of the places stated and, when known, the name of the printer and date.

This list, which is intended for the use of those who are interested in the early history of the art of printing, has been compiled chiefly from the researches of others. In no sense is any claim laid to originality, save in its convenient chronological arrangement. Neither is there any pretense that this work is exhaustive or correct. The compiler has contented himself with an effort to bring together and record such statements as seemed to him to have some foundation in facts.

Prosper Marchand's "*Histoire de l'origine et des premiers progrès de l'imprimerie*," of 1740, mentions 196 places in which printing-presses were set up before the close of the fifteenth century. Bowyer and Nichols, in 1776, printed a list of 152. Panzer, in his "*Annales*," published in 1797, after leaving out several of the towns mentioned by Marchand, makes the number 192. Santander, in his "*Dictionnaire Bibliographique*" of 1805, names 207. Cotton's "*Typographical Gazetteer*," printed in 1831, states the number to be 218. Hain, in his "*Repertorium Bibliographicum*" of 1831, mentions 209 ; and Reichhart, the author of "*Druckorte des*

XV. Jahrhunderts," published in 1853, brings the number up to 221. In this list are described 236 books, which we have reasons for regarding as the earliest of the first printers in the places specified. There is no way of proving which was the first or last book of any particular printer or press; and for that reason we find it impossible, save in a few instances, to affirm that the books that are now stated to be the first productions of the several presses to which they are assigned may not have been preceded by others at present unknown. The reader will therefore see the necessity of accepting all statements with some qualification as to certainty. In most instances we have been compelled to leave those books heretofore designated as the earliest productions of the first presses in the positions to which they have been assigned by reliable bibliographers.

Many of the works described have been personally examined; the names of the printers, dates, places of printing, number of leaves, and sometimes of lines, have been verified, and are here correctly stated.

One of the obstacles presenting itself at the threshold of investigation is the want of properly illustrated catalogues of the existing important collections of early printed books. Keenly appreciating this want, and to the end that this work may be of some use to investigators, there have been reproduced, by the photo-lithographic process, several pages and parts of pages of books which it is believed are not to be found in any other bibliographic work.

In a work of this nature, consisting mainly of details, such as names, dates, places, etc., it has not been thought necessary to mention the authorities consulted. It is proper, however, to state that the best authors have been read, their writings sifted, the results brought together and stated as briefly as possible.

Nor has it been deemed necessary to give a list of the doubtful places where, according to several bibliographers, printing-presses may have been used before the close of the fifteenth century.

THE more I read of the controversy about the invention of printing with movable metal types, the more I am convinced of the unsubstantiality of the Harlem claim; and now, after having read and weighed much of the evidence, and carefully analyzed the assertions and ingenious statements in favor of Coster, and notwithstanding the arguments advanced by Mr. J.

H. Hessels, in his book lately published under the title of "Gutenberg, Was He the Inventor of Printing?" I am compelled to place at the head of the list of printers with movable metal types the name of John Gutenberg.

While admitting that an introduction to a work like this may not afford an appropriate occasion for an argument in favor of any particular theory, I think it proper to give a brief summary of some of the facts and reasons which are the foundations of my belief in the Gutenberg claim.

I also regard the book of Mr. Hessels as a challenge to all who take the German side of this question. His gauntlet is thrown in such a manner that those who write upon a subject germane to the one great question incidentally involved in this work are compelled to notice it; and as I have, without qualification, given Gutenberg the first place in the history of this most useful art, I feel called upon to set forth, in outline merely, some of the principal reasons which to me seem to support his claim to be the inventor of printing.

Our first knowledge of Gutenberg as a printer is from the record of an action at law brought against him at Strasburg, in 1439, by one Dritzehn for certain moneys advanced. In this proceeding fifteen witnesses were examined, as appeared by the record of their testimony, which was preserved at Strasburg. These statements prove that Gutenberg, while in that city, was engaged in secretly developing an important invention connected with forms, presses, pieces, etc. A greater part of this evidence points toward the invention of printing, and to nothing else. This record, which was preserved in the City Library of Strasburg, was burned during the siege in 1870.

The account of this trial is the foundation-stone upon which the German claim has been erected. If it is genuine, the fact that Gutenberg was engaged at Strasburg, previous to 1439, in trying to perfect a system of printing with movable types is sufficiently established for all historical purposes. If, on the other hand, it was manufactured by some one interested in defeating the Harlem claim, or for any other purpose whatever, then those who advocate the side of Gutenberg will be compelled to accept other testimony, which, although it may not be of as high character as authenticated ancient documents, will be found sufficiently strong to sustain the integrity of the German claim.

According to creditable and unshaken authority, the record of this trial was discovered at Strasburg in an old tower, called the Pfennigthurm, as

early as 1745, if not before, by Joh. Henr. Barth, the archivist of that city, and Schoepflin, a German professor and bibliographer. The latter gives a straightforward and self-evident truthful account of this find, and says :

“ When I was inspecting again the Strassburg flag and standard, the wax tables, the charters provided with golden *bullæ*, and other antiquarian stores, several times seen already by me before, I at last entered into a room which was more rarely unlocked before, where I discovered in a long row the old protocols of the Senate, namely, small folio paper codices, marked with the years. Henricus Barthius, at that time the chief of the Archives, and myself drew them forth from the darkness. We examined them, and I myself excerpted several. But when I took up the codex of the year 1439, I hardly opened the MS. when I saw the name of Gutenberg. Looking further, I found a long series of witnesses who gave their testimonies regarding the Gutenbergian secret, most of which designated plainly the typographical art. The authentic codex, which is preserved in a sacred place, and in which the Acts of the Senate and the declarations of witnesses before the delegates of the Senate have been written, is of a venerable authority. In it are registered the witnesses produced in the law-suit brought against Gutenberg.” *

In 1818 Dibdin was at Strasburg, and examined “ the celebrated depositions.” To him they were not satisfactory. The “ character, or letter,” in which they were written seemed to be of the commencement of the sixteenth, rather than of the middle of the fifteenth, century ; they were written in one uniform hand upon thick, strong paper, when they ought to have been “ upon rolls of parchment.” He further adds, “ the whole book has very much the air of a copy ” ; but is generous enough to admit that “ it may have been an accurate and attested copy of an original which has perished.”

In 1830 Schaab writes in such a manner as to lead his readers to infer that he had either seen this record in the Town Library at Strasburg at that time or knew of its existence. He also disputes Dibdin’s doubts and objections, and confirms previous favorable accounts.

De Laborde, in 1840, was at Strasburg, evidently for the purpose of giving this record a careful and critical inspection. The result of his labors are contained in a well-written work, wherein he gives full credence to the truthfulness of the testimony examined.

Aug. Bernard, an accomplished and careful French bibliographer, in 1853 states that he saw “ the pieces of this law-suit [which] still exist in the original in the Library at Strasburg, where I had the pleasure of perusing them and verifying their authenticity.”

In 1836 Professor Schweighäuser, Librarian of the Strasburg Library, wrote to Schaab :

* Hessels, “ Gutenberg,” p. 27.

"These two volumes are in our Library, where I showed them to Dibdin. It is inconceivable how he could doubt their authenticity, as they bear all external and internal evidence of it most plainly. They are old volumes, entirely worn at the edges, bound in rough parchment, which has become brown-yellow, and repaired at the back with old parchment or strips of leather, in which many other unimportant matters are contained. Besides the complete uselessness of copying such things in the sixteenth century, the fact that in the volumes frequently whole or half pages have been crossed out, and others have been left blank, proves plainly that the documents are the original." *

In 1761 Schoepflin writes that Jac. Wencker, Councillor and Chief of the Public Archives at Strasburg, had, in 1740, communicated to him the portion of this record which contained the sentence pronounced by the Strasburg Council (Senate) at the end of the trial—Dec. 12, 1439.

Schaab informs us that Wencker discovered this sentence as early as 1739.

De Laborde, who made investigations at Strasburg about 1840, gives in his book the sentence in full, but omits to mention that he had ever seen it in the public record of the case.

All of our knowledge about this important portion of the record of this trial is derived from two intelligent and respectable witnesses, who knew Wencker, the discoverer, well enough to rely upon his statements.

The second important document, which has been relied upon by the advocates of Gutenberg, is known as the Notarial Act of Ulricus Helmasperger, a notary of Mentz, dated November 6, 1455. In it is contained a recital of a loan, from Fust to Gutenberg, of eight hundred guilders, to be used in perfecting tools, work upon books, etc.; and also an account of the controversy which took place in consequence of its non-payment. The history of this document has been thoroughly investigated by Mr. Hessels, and the following *résumé*—the results of his researches—is given in his own language:

"A. D. 1541. Bergel speaks, for the first time, of a law-suit between Fust and Gutenberg, conducted [in the year ?] before a 'timorous tribunal'; this 'horrible' process was still [in 1541] in the hands of the judge.

"A. D. 1600. Joh. Friedr. Faust von Aschaffenberg, *the elder*, seems to have been occupied in collecting the papers and documents of his ancestors. Among them is said to have been the *original* of the Helmasperger Instrument of 1455; and J. Fr. F. v. A. is alleged to have made a transcript of it on p. 159 of a volume which, in 1712, is declared to have been marked with Lit. O, and to be in the possession of Joh. Ernst von Glauburg, at Nieder Erlenbach, near Frankfurt.

"A. D. 1619. In this year J. F. Faust von Aschaffenberg, *the elder*, did *not* die, as is asserted by Wolf, Köhler, V. d. Linde, etc., because—

"A. D. 1620, April 20, he himself dedicated the *Lubeckische Chronick*, edited by him from the compilations of Hans Regkman, to the Magistrates of Lubeck; and in this dedication he himself

* Hessels, "Gutenberg," p. 31.

gives a short account of the Invention of Printing, asserting that *Johan Faust* invented it at Mentz in 1450, and improved it with the assistance of Peter Schäffer von Gernsheim, a clerk, his servant, and afterwards his son-in-law.

"Not before A. D. 1620, but before July 14, 1621, the same Joh. Friedr. Faust von Aschaffenburg, the *elder*, compiles a lengthy discourse on the Invention of Printing, from the old *testimonia* and documents left to him by his father and ancestors, in which he repeats his assertion of April 20, 1620, that *Johan Faust* was the inventor. But this time he adds: (1) That his grandfather, Dr. Johann Faust, testifies, in a MS. left by him, to have seen the first beginnings of printing, among them the first part of a Donatus; (2) that Joh. von Guttenberg, the next-door neighbour of Joh. Faust, helped the inventor with money; (3) that a quarrel arose between them, and the secular court at Mentz condemned Guttenberg to pay; and (4) that he added to this Discourse a *transcript* of the legal instrument, which was dated A. D. 1455, and related the result of the law-suit. *This Discourse was never published by the author himself*; consequently the public knew, as yet, nothing of this notarial instrument; the Discourse was written, it seems, in the codex, marked by Faust v. A. himself with the letter O. I am unable to say whether this codex is still in existence. For extracts made from it see below, A. D. 1631, 1681, 1706, 1712.

"A. D. 1621, July 14 (and *not* in 1619), Joh. Friedr. Faust von Aschaffenburg, the *elder*, dies.

"A. D. 1631. Henr. Salmuth published an edition of Guid. Pancirolli Res Memor., pars post., in which he gives for the first time an abridged Latin translation of the Discourse, without mentioning its author's name. The Instrument of the Law-suit is merely referred to as being then in existence.

"A. D. 1641. Maximilian Faust v. Aschaffenburg, the son of J. Fr. F. v. A., the *elder*, says the original papers concerning the points mentioned in the Discourse are in his possession.

"Before A. D. 1649, Joh. Max Zum Jungen transcribes the Discourse, including its appendix (the transcript of the Instrument). This Zum Jungen transcript was, in 1715, in the possession of J. E. von Glauburg; in Oct. 1880, I myself saw it in the Archives at Frankfurt.

"A. D. 1650. Jacobus Mentelius declares the Instrument of which Salmuth speaks to be forged and fictitious, but gives no grounds for his opinion, and had evidently never seen it. (We must remember that he would naturally object to anything derogatory to the claims of his namesake at Strassburg.)

"A. D. 1681. Phil. Lud. Authaeus publishes a short history of the Invention of Printing, and dedicates his little work, which is nothing but an abridgment of the Discourse, to two brothers, Joh. Hector and Frid. Jacobus Faust v. Aschaffenburg. Authaeus neither mentions the name of the author of the Discourse, nor prints the Instrument of the Law-suit.

"A. D. 1706. Lersner publishes 'Chronick der Stadt Frankfurt,' and on p. 435 reprints Authaeus' work, but refutes it, and professes to quote from the MSS. of J. Fr. Faust v. A. [*the elder?*] a passage in which the latter appears as denying that Joh. Faust is the inventor of printing.

"A. D. 1712. Joh. Ernst von Glauburg makes two separate *transcripts* of the Instrument of the Law-suit for Von Uffenbach, from the *transcript* which *he* (Von Glauburg) says was made (on fol. 159 of vol. O) about A. D. 1600 by Joh. Friedr. F. v. A. (*the elder*) from the *original*. These two *transcripts* are now in the Public Library at Hamburg.

"A. D. 1712. Von Uffenbach makes extracts from a vol. marked with Lit. O, which contained *Collectanea Francofurtensia Johannis Frederici Faust ab Aschaffenburg*, and was left to him by Von Glauburg, the latter himself copying the instrument in Von Uffenbach's manuscript. This Uffenbach MS. I myself saw (in Oct. 1880) in the Town Library at Frankfurt. Von Uffenbach's extract from the Discourse and Von Glauburg's transcript of the instrument commence on p. 170.

"A. D. 1715. Von Uffenbach had transcribed from him the Discourse and the Instrument attached to it from the '*apographum*' of Joh. Max. Zum Jungen (see above, A. D. 1649), lent to him by Joh. Ernst von Glauburg. This Von Uffenbach transcript was, in 1736, at Hamburg in the Wolf Collection, and it was still there (in the Town Library) in Sept. 1880.

"A. D. 1734. Senckenberg publishes, for the first time, the Instrument of the Law-suit, from (what he calls) the *original*. He does not state whence he obtained it, and I am unable to say whether what he used is still in existence; I have a strong suspicion that he printed from the transcript mentioned above (A. D. 1600).

"A. D. 1736. Joh. Christoph Wolf publishes a description of the collection of MS. volumes, containing letters and documents, which he had bought from Z. C. Von Uffenbach. This collection contained: (1.) *the two transcripts* of the instrument made in A. D. 1712 (see above) by Von Glauburg for Von Uffenbach; (2) *a transcript* of the Discourse made for Von Uffenbach in 1715 by some copyist, from the *transcript* of Joh. Max. Zum Jungen (made before 1649), lent to Von Uffenbach by Joh. Ernst von Glauburg. These documents were, in Sept. 1880, still in the Public Library at Hamburg.

"A. D. 1740. Joh. Christian Wolf publishes his *Monumenta Typographica*, and in it gives for the first time the whole of the Discourse in the Latin translation, with the Instrument attached to it in German, from the transcript made for Von Uffenbach, 1715, from the transcript of Joh. Max. Zum Jungen.

"A. D. 1741. Joh. David Köhler publishes 'Ehrenrettung Guttenberg's,' and in this work prints: (1) the Instrument of the Law-suit, from what he calls '*the original in formd patente*,' which he says he had obtained from a cousin of Von Glauburg,—not from the latter himself, as Köhler's preface would lead us to suppose; but I am unable to say whether this original from which Köhler copied is still in existence; (2) the Discourse 'ex MS. Johannis Max. Zum Jungen,' therefore (?), from the transcript now preserved in the Frankfurt Archives." *

The next document of importance, in regular order, is the following :

"I, Conrad Homery, acknowledge by this letter that Adolph, Archbishop of Mentz, had given me a great many forms, types, instruments, tools, and other things connected with printing, which Johan Gutenberg left when he died, which have been my property, and still are; and I have bound and bind myself by this letter to use those forms and instruments only for printing within Mentz, and nowhere else; if I had occasion to sell them, and a citizen were willing to give me as much for them as a stranger, I shall give the preference to an inhabitant of Mentz. Given in the year 1468, the Friday after St. Matthew."

Mr. Hessels examined twenty-three different documents, which have been cited by various authorities as having some bearing upon the family and personal history of Gutenberg; three out of this number he regards as of some value in connecting Gutenberg with the history of printing. These are the accounts of the trials at Strasburg and Mentz, and the Helmasperger letter. Although he does not clearly express his opinion as to the value of the first of these documents, he leaves his readers to infer that he believes it to be a forgery. The second he has still less confidence in. For the third he has some respect.

That portion of the record of the trial at Strasburg which contained the testimony of the witnesses was probably within reach of investigators and experts from Holland or elsewhere from 1740 to 1870, *one hundred and*

* Hessels, "Gutenberg," pp. 95-99.

thirty years. Surely during that long period of time there was ample opportunity for experts in deciphering ancient manuscripts to have given this record any number of careful examinations. But so far as we know not one was ever made in the interest of the Harlem claim, and up to Mr. Hessels' time this record of the testimony of those fifteen witnesses had passed for truthful history. And even now, after his careful and most exhaustive examination, as a matter of evidence from a purely legal standpoint this record remains unshaken. Under the rules and usages of courts governing the admission as testimony of ancient writings, the fact that they were found with other public records of various dates both before and after these, in a public building owned by the Government, where other official and public documents were kept, would warrant any court in accepting them, and nothing less than strong proof clearly establishing their falsity could affect their value as legal evidence.

In 1541 J. Arnold Bergel, or Brügel, a press-corrector of Mentz, published his "Encomion Chalcographiæ," in which is mentioned for the first time the Gutenberg-Fust law-suit. In 1600 a certain Faust of Aschaffenburg is said to have made a copy of the notarial act of Helmasperger from the original in his possession.

It will be seen in the *résumé* of Mr. Hessels that this act was seen, copied, and published by several learned writers between the years 1600 and 1741. In this latter year, John David Köhler, a distinguished professor who had been twenty years at the University of Gottingen, published his "Ehrenrettung Gutenbergs" (A defense of Gutenberg's honor). Mr. Hessels says this work consisted of not more than one hundred and twenty-four pages, and that its author was at least eighteen years writing it. In this work the notarial act is printed as Köhler asserts, "from the original on parchment, in formâ patente, in folio."

While it is possible that other writers may have been deceived in relation to the genuineness of this document, we cannot without reservation accept the theory that this careful, earnest, well-educated, and unimpeached college professor, who had been eighteen years writing a work of one hundred and twenty-four pages, should, without exhaustive investigations, have accepted as true a document of such rare historical importance.

There being no evidence to the contrary, it is fair to assume that this author was in every way well qualified for making examinations relating to the interesting and important matter involved in the writing of this history, and also that he would carefully weigh and sift all alleged facts

and circumstances presented for his consideration before accepting them. We certainly have the right to attach great weight to the statements made by such an author ; and before we discard them as being unworthy of belief, we ought to receive the strongest possible proof of their unauthenticity.

In October, 1881, Mr. Hessels went to Würzburg for the purpose of examining a transcript of the Homery letter, and found it in a cartulary of one hundred and fifty-eight leaves, where it had been copied at the end of a document with the date of 1467. In his account of it, he says, " I have found no ground to suspect the authenticity of the cartulary in which this *transcript* is preserved." Not in this single instance is he willing to involve himself in an admission favoring the genuineness of the letter ; he does not suspect the authenticity of the cartulary, but he does not care to say as much for the transcript. That, evidently from his stand-point, must be left open to suspicion.

The weight of evidence (if in relation to Gutenberg evidence can have any weight) leads to a belief that the Catholicon finished at Mentz in 1460 was his last book. The types with which it was printed, it has been often asserted by experts, were used by the Bechtermüntze Brothers at Eltville, in 1467, in printing their first edition of the Vocabularius Ex quo. This fact has been cited as being fatal to the authenticity of the Homery letter ; and critical searchers after the *exact* truth (which very few of them ever find) exclaim, How could the Archbishop of Mentz, in 1468, give Dr. Homery Gutenberg's printing materials which had been in the hands of the Bechtermüntzes in 1467 ? When Gutenberg became attached to the Court of the Archbishop, might he not have loaned or let to these brothers his materials to be used by them until his death, or the occasion of some other event, and then to become the property of his patron, the Archbishop ? Was such a disposition of the Catholicon types improbable or impossible ?

Mr. Hessels' account of this letter is clear and to the point. So much so, that it must prove to all who read it without prejudice, or a bias favoring this or that theory, that it is what it purports to be,—a truthful account of an event which took place at the time stated.

After reading Mr. Hessels' book, the reflective reader must inevitably arrive at the conclusion that the author has quite satisfied himself that the three important documents under consideration were manufactured for the purpose of sustaining a case which had little or no foundation in fact.

Upon the probabilities involved in this particular proposition of forgery, or an attempt at deception, much might be written. Here, however, we must content ourselves by stating one or two prominent points.

In the absence of direct or strong circumstantial evidence, destroying the integrity of these ancient writings, we are compelled to accept them as they are, and for exactly what they appear to be. We are not permitted to cast them aside as worthless, or doubt their value as evidence, because it may suit the purpose of some person intent upon making an ingenious argument, favoring some technical sense of historical accuracy, which may appear to be in the interest of justice. In this case, and particularly after the lapse of such a period of time as four hundred years and upward, nothing but solid affirmative testimony can be accepted to neutralize the statements which these documents contain.

Nor can the integrity of previous statements in relation to them be doubted, unless the characters of the authors who made them are first impeached. In this respect, Mr. Hessels has recorded a complete failure. He does say, however, that, "To me it always appeared suspicious that Schoepflin had just discovered documents which furnished him with evidence and a date which he had previously wished to find." This is the strongest reason he has given for impeaching the writings of this author, who was a Strasburg professor, and at the time he made this discovery was engaged upon his "Celebrated Work" (as Van der Linde styles it), entitled "*Vindiciæ Typographicae*."

Is this suspicion of sufficient weight to warrant us in accepting the theory that Wencker, the Strasburg councillor and Archivist, and Schoepflin, the Strasburg professor and historian, deliberately forged the record of the trial of 1439?

Admitting the forgery, then the forgers must have had a motive commensurate with the risk involved in their wicked act. What could it have been? Surely not one of money or self-aggrandizement! For who at that time was sufficiently interested in the history of Gutenberg to pay them for the commission of such an act? Nor could it have been one of simple gratification, which is sometimes enjoyed during the consummation of a successful deception. Seemingly, there could have been but one inducement to such a deed, and that, the one in the interest of national pride in sustaining in favor of a citizen of Germany a claim to a great invention to which he was not entitled; and this only conceivable motive applies equally to the notarial act of Helmasperger and the letter of Dr. Homery.

In order to make Mr. Hessels' theory perfectly logical, all of these documents must have been forged after the year 1588, for the purpose of defeating the Harlem claim. Before that time there was no reason for their

existence, as no one had disputed the Gutenberg or German claim to the invention. Then why should the forgery of Wencker and Schoepflin assume the form of a trial, involving the manufacturing of testimony for fifteen witnesses, when the writing of a short document in the shape of an agreement of some sort about printing would have done just as well?

The indirect charge of forgery of documents relating to the Strasburg and Mentz trials, which may be inferred from the reading of Mr. Hessels' book, has not been sustained. On the contrary, the wealth of information brought together by that gentleman concerning these ancient records, leads to a further confirmation of our belief in their integrity.

Fortunately, the evidence pointing to Gutenberg as an inventor of printing does not depend entirely upon German documents. There is testimony of value from other sources.

On the fourteenth day of October, 1468, Charles the Seventh of France, having heard that "Mesire Gutenberg, chevalier, residing at Mayence in Germany, a man dexterous in engraving letters and punches, had discovered the art of printing with them, . . . sent Nicholas Jenson, an engraver of the Royal Mint, to learn the secret." This was two years before the three German printers issued their first book from the Sorbonne at Paris. This information might have been communicated to the king by John Fust, who had already been in Paris selling Mentz Bibles; or possibly some Frenchman who had traveled in Germany might have brought back to France an account of the great discovery. Clearly, it could not have been an interested German printer. Fust was not a printer, nor was he a friend of Gutenberg. He furnished money with which to carry on the business of printing, sold the products, and doubtless took his full share of the proceeds.

The two books generally accepted as the ones first printed in Paris were two works of Barzizio, who was commonly known as Gasparini Pergamensis. Although the dates are not positively known, it is conceded that they were printed in the year 1470. The first, "*Epistolarum Opus*," contains an epistle dedicatory, by Guillaume Fichet, a professor of theology and philosophy at the Sorbonne, to his friend Jean Lapierre, which refers to the German invention of printing. The colophon of the same work also alludes to the "new German way of writing."

But the most important statement is contained in the second work, "*Orthographiæ Liber*," which comes to us in the form of a Latin letter from Fichet to his friend Robert Gaguin. It is of sufficient importance to warrant me in giving a translation of the whole letter:

"A great light has been brought by the race of new-style book-makers whom Germany (like some Trojan horse) has poured forth in every direction. For they say that there, not far from the City of Mayence, there was a certain John, surnamed Gutenberg, who was the first to invent, some time ago, the art of printing, whereby they make books,—not with a reed (like the ancients), nor with a quill (as we make them), but with brass letters, and that, too, ornamentally, elegantly, and beautifully. Worthy, indeed, was this man, that all the muses, all arts, and all the tongues of those who delight in books, should honor him with divine praises, and that he should even be placed before the Gods and Goddesses. . . . And as . . . Ceres was the first to break asunder the soil with the crooked plough, the first to give the nourishing fruits containing grains to the earth. But this Gutenberg discovered things far more grateful and more divine, insomuch as he carved letters of such a kind, that by them whatever can be said or thought can in a few days be written and transcribed and consigned to the memory of posterity. And in this place especially I shall not refrain from speaking of those who now surpass their master, of whom Udalricus, Michael, and Martin are said to be the chief, who now some time ago printed the letters of Gasparinus, which Joannes Lapidanus corrected.

"Hastily written by me in the house of the Sorbonne, at daybreak on the kalends of January."

If objection be urged against giving full credit to these statements of Fichet, the objection must be predicated upon the probability that the sources of his information were, in part at least, German, and consequently open to suspicion. They cannot, however, break the strength of the proposition, that all authors who have written upon the character of Fichet agree in saying that he was most learned, eloquent, enterprising, and sagacious. His influence upon higher education in France was so marked, and his reputation so great, that Pope Sextus IV. invited him to Rome and conferred upon him several distinguished honors.

These statements should lead persons who are not over suspicious to believe that Fichet would not record as a fact a statement, about an important matter, unless he had fully satisfied himself of its entire truthfulness.

Uldaricus (Gering), Michael (Friburger), and Martin (Crantz) were Germans, and the first printers in France. They went to Paris upon the invitation of Fichet, and at the time these statements were made, were working at the Sorbonne under his patronage and protection.*

Even Peter Schoeffer, who took good care never to mention Gutenberg while they were working together at Mentz, in 1468, after the latter's death, in an edition of the *Institutiones* of Justinianus, states: "God has sent excellent masters in the art of cutting letters, both Johanneses, born at Mentz, the celebrated first printers; he, Petrus (meaning himself), came indeed later than they to the grave, but he entered it first as their master in the art of cutting letters. . . . He who is pleased to gird mighty men

* See article in "Le Livre" of November, 1883, by Monsieur A. Claudin, entitled "Un Nouveau Document sur Gutenberg."

with wisdom, sent these two excellent in the art of engraving, the first celebrated printers of books, both called Johannes, born by Moguncia." This statement points in the direction of Johannes Gutenberg and Johannes Faust. Those were the only two of that name who have ever been mentioned in connection with printing at Mentz previous to 1468.

The facts as to the location of the invention and the name of the inventor must have been known in Rome, where, in a chronicle which was printed there July 13, 1474, Gutenberg is mentioned the first of two who were printing at Mentz in 1459; and in another edition of the same work of February 10, 1476, a portion of this statement is substantially repeated. Pan-nartz, Sweynheym, Han, and Lauer were all printing in Rome during this period, and from them the information contained in these chronicles was probably obtained.

In 1494 Ada Wernheri (Werner?) and Joannis Herbst, two professors attached to the University of Heidelberg, wrote laudatory verses honoring Gutenberg as the inventor of printing.

In 1499 was published at Cologne, in Low German, a chronicle containing a statement of Ulrich Zell, the accepted first printer in that city, who it is believed was taught the art of printing by Gutenberg. At the end of his statement Zell is made to say, without qualification: ". . . . But the first inventor of printing was a citizen of Mentz, born at Strasburg, and named Junker Johan Gutenberg." Doubtless this sentence refers to the invention of printing with movable metal types. The Donatuses mentioned by Zell in the first part of this well-known statement, he probably knew or believed to be block books.

About the year 1514 Trithemius, who has been mentioned as one of the most learned men of his day, repeated a statement made to him by Peter Schoeffer more than thirty years before, to the effect that the art of printing books by the aid of types "was planned and invented by John Gutenberg about 1450, and until then unheard of." But as this statement is of a contradictory nature, and was made by a German, if made at all, it ought (according to Mr. Hessels' general theory) to be taken *cum grano salis*.

Erasmus, a native of Holland, about the year 1522, wrote: "Those who apply themselves to science are under no small obligations to the excellent Town of Mentz, on account of the excellent and almost divine invention of printing books with tin letters, which, as they assure us, were born there."

Froben, one of the intimate friends and associates of Erasmus at Bale, was a German printer of learning and great repute, and possibly one of the

"theys" who succeeded in making "the restorer of learning" believe that printing was a German invention. Some of the other "theys" may have been French printers with whom he associated when a tutor in Paris, where the first edition of one of his works was published. If we accept the estimate of his critical ability conceded to him by friends and enemies, Erasmus was not the man to make rash or inconsiderate statements. He must have been convinced that the information which he discloses came from trustworthy sources.

In 1541 Bergel (above cited in connection with the notarial act of 1455) states that "John Gutenberg invented the new art in 1450, at Mentz, under the reign of Frederick III.; but being on the point of abandoning his work, his means being exhausted, he was assisted by Fust, who gave light to the undertaking and bore the costs."

If we accept the statement that Zell had been a workman with Gutenberg, his opportunities for acquiring knowledge of the facts are placed beyond dispute; and if we rely upon the truthfulness of his reported account, the questions, by whom, when, and where printing was invented are nearly settled. There can be no doubt about this chronicle having been printed at Cologne in 1499, sixty-two years before the first imperfect Harlem story was told. Nor are the testimonies of Schoeffer at Mentz, Fichet at Paris, de Lignamine at Rome, the Heidelberg professors, Trithemius, Erasmus, and Bergel, open to the charge of having been gotten up by interested forgers for the purpose of defeating the coming claim of Harlem.

Within a hundred years after the first book was printed with movable types, a considerable number of authors and printers other than those mentioned, who were probably men of intelligence and integrity, named Germany as the country of the invention of printing, and the Rhine is specified by several as the particular location. These statements were not by Germans only; they were made by natives of other countries who were engaged in writing and printing books. And the story of the German inventor had been accepted as true during all of those years. It seems impossible that the intelligence of Europe could have been deceived for so long a time. And we now marvel at the absence of the investigators and lovers of truth and justice, who ought to have discovered and exposed this fraudulent appropriation of a great event in the history of a nation.

If the extracts we have selected from the statements made by a few out of the great number of witnesses briefly referred to, prove anything, it is this: That there was such a man as John Gutenberg, a German,

who spent the greater part of his life in inventing a method of printing with movable metal types; and that he finally succeeded in nearly perfecting his invention; and that the actual printing of books by him was the result of his inventive labors. It is also proved that in several instances he was compelled to obtain from others means to assist him in perfecting his invention, and that he became involved in many difficulties by reason of his lack of financial ability. He was probably not the first to travel the uphill path which so many inventors have passed over since his time. Like nearly all great achievements, this invention of typographic printing came from long-continued mental toil and experimental labors. It was not the result of an accident, an inspiration of genius, nor of an after-dinner walk in a beech wood.

From what we know, or rather believe we know, it is fair to infer that with the publication of the *Catholicon* in 1460, Gutenberg closed his disastrous career as a printer, and soon after accepted an honorary appointment from Adolf II., Archbishop of Mentz, at whose court he served as a courtier until his death in 1468.

The statement at the end of his last book could have originated with none other than a man wearied with the privations, struggles and contentions of life, who was looking beyond the clouds for that peace which had been denied to him on earth. It contains facts usually recited in a colophon, but as different as possible from the boasting advertisements of the one or two other printers of that period. The translation here given is from the "Haarlem Legend" of Van der Linde, and is as follows, viz:

"By the assistance of the Most High, at whose will the tongues of children become eloquent, and who often reveals to babes what he hides from the wise, this renowned book, the *Catholicon*, was printed and perfected in the year of Incarnation, 1460, in the beloved city of Mentz (which belongs to the illustrious German nation, and which God has consented to prefer and to raise to such exalted light of the mind and of free grace, above other nations of the earth),—not by means of pen or pencil or stencil-plate, but by means of admirable proportion, harmony and connection of the punches and matrices; wherefore, to thee, Divine Father, Son and Holy Ghost, triune and only God, let praise and honor be given, and let those who never forget to praise (the Virgin) Mary, join also, through this book, in universal anthems of the church. God be praised."

While we have no difficulty in discovering that the writer had a sublime appreciation of the greatness of his invention, we fail to find one single expression indicating that he took any credit to himself for having made it. The glory of his great achievement, which was destined to bestow the

greatest blessings upon all future generations, he gave to the "Most High"—the source to which he looked for the reward and appreciation that his own kind had failed to bestow.

Up to the year 1561, the oft-repeated account of Gutenberg's invention of a method of printing with movable metal types had passed unchallenged. In that year a certain native of Holland named Coornhert, an engraver, in the dedication of an edition of "Officia Ciceronis," states that he was "often told in good faith (by) honest, wise, and prudent gentlemen, that the useful art of printing books was invented, first of all, here at Harlem, though in a very crude way, . . . which art having been brought to Mentz by an unfaithful servant, was very much improved there." Further on in this narrative it is admitted that the idea that printing was invented in Mentz had taken such deep root that it would be no easy matter to uproot it. This writer also blames the "heedless carelessness of our forefathers" that the matter had not been set right before.

The most important part of the information which Coornhert must have received from these "honorable, wise, and prudent gentlemen," he does not disclose; yet in one part of his statement he says that he knew about the family of the inventor, his name and surname, but he takes good care to keep all of this valuable information to himself. This vague story, admitted to have been founded upon hearsay, is most unsatisfactory; it neither gives dates nor names of persons, and at its best could only be accepted as a vague local tradition, or the invention of a gossip.

In 1588 was published at Harlem a book entitled "Batavia," edited by one Hadrianus Junius, a native of Hoover, in Holland. He was a doctor of medicine and an author, with high reputation for learning, and we are indebted to him for a more circumstantial setting forth of the Harlem romance. Van der Linde takes from "Batavia" this account of the invention of printing :

"In the year 1440 a certain Laurens Janszoon Coster lived at Haarlem, a man who, one hundred and twenty-eight years afterwards, by mouth of Hadrianus Junius, reclaims the honor of having invented the art of printing, an honor unjustly robbed and possessed by others. The said Laurens Coster took, one day after dinner, or on a feast day, a walk in the Hout (wood) and began to cut letters on the back of a beech. He printed these letters reversed on paper, and thus made out of amusement some lines, which were to serve as copies to his grandchildren."

Then follows information about perfecting the invention, and the new merchandise (books) having attracted purchasers from every side, from whose purchases great profits were made :

"But this was also a source of evil. Among the workmen was a certain Johannes who was a sworn printer, who learned the art of Coster, and Xmas night (in 1441), when all good Christians used to go to mass, broke into his master's shop, and took the store of types and tools and fled by the way of Amsterdam and Cologne to Mentz, where he opened a workshop and reaped the fruits of his theft."

To be perfectly consistent, we ought to believe that this thief carried away with him the invention; for it was not known again in Harlem until practiced by Bellaert in 1483.

After reading the whole of this statement, we are left to infer that Coster was so discouraged and chagrined at his loss that he melted his types and passed into oblivion.

This unsatisfactory chapter in this singular history ends with a statement that Junius had these facts

"From old trustworthy men, who had obtained them from one Cornelis, an old man of more than eighty years of age, who had been a servant in the workshop of Coster, and had slept in the same bed with the thief Johannes for several months, and could never speak of the affair without shedding tears and bursting into most passionate imprecations against the villain who had so shamefully robbed his master's honor."

If we are guided in forming our conclusions by the light of subsequent events, we must admit that Cornelis shed his tears and uttered his imprecations to very little purpose during his life. He must have been a person of such bad repute that those who knew him neither respected his assertions of fact, his tears, nor his imprecations. The patriotic duty of recording and rescuing them from oblivion devolved upon Junius, one hundred and forty-eight years after the crime. Those who lived at the time of Cornelis did not have sufficient faith in his sayings to deem them worthy of perpetuation. In these statements of Coornhert and Junius are contained the substance of what Van der Linde calls the "Haarlem Legend."

The town oracle, the village gossip, the chief story-teller of the local pot-house, is of no country, time, or place; we are all acquainted with him, and have known of him from childhood; and may not this Cornelis, who slept with the apocryphal Johannes, have belonged to that universal family of boasting egotists who sacrifice truth for the purpose of being the heroes of an hour?

If there is any one trait in the Dutch character which stands out in bolder relief than others, it is the love of gain, of persistence in the pursuit of wealth. Here we have the account of a new invention, a lucrative business, a practical monopoly, controlled and owned by one person, and yielding large profits. An alleged thief, a dishonest workman, steals a few implements

connected with this profitable industry, gets away with them to another country, and the Harlem inventor of printing, the tradesman and his great business, are never known or heard of again. Is it possible that this statement can be true? Would not the average Dutchman, or average man of any other nationality, have made other implements to replace those stolen, and gone on making money?

Up to this time not a single printed sheet or page, in any way connecting Coster with the invention of printing, has been discovered. Many learned authors have written upon his side of this question, and all have failed to produce any facts which in any way remotely or directly corroborate the statements of Coornhert and Junius.

Holland in general and Harlem in particular have glorified the legend and those who have tried to pass it off for fact. Harlem has erected a statue to Coster, composed inscriptions and struck medals, and also formed a museum of Costerian relics, none of which have been proved to have had any connection with the invention of printing at Harlem.

There is one phase of this history which is particularly curious. I refer to the lack of harmony in the statements of the Costerians. In stating facts their authors are at variance. According to Van der Linde, twelve writers give eleven different dates for the year of the invention. They are also at sea when it comes to the name of the thief and the dates of his crime; and they are especially contradictory about the name and occupations of their inventor. Some call him a Sheriff, Sheriff-sexton, Sheriff-sacristan, Laurens Jansen, Laurens Jansen Coster, Laurens Janszoon Coster, and Sheriff-chandler. One, perhaps the most learned of these advocates, says he printed with movable wooden types, while others assert that he invented zylography, as well as typography, and printed books by both processes.

If the inference to which we are led by Mr. Hessels' book be correct, that the Gutenberg claim is the result of a scheme or conspiracy between several persons to force it into existence, then we must admit that there was a better understanding among them as to dates, names, and places, than among the advocates of the Coster claim, who do not agree as to any one of the many alleged facts upon which their scheme is based.

Before the end of the fifteenth century seventy-five different presses had been established in twenty-two places in the Low Countries, and upward of eighteen hundred and fifty different editions of various works had been issued from them. No book from these presses is known which mentions Coster as the inventor or Harlem as the birthplace of printing.

This is most unaccountable! Is it not very strange that no citizen of Holland, then an enlightened country, thought enough of such an event as the invention of printing to make some mention of it at the time or soon after the discovery was made? Here is an unsatisfactory gap in the history of Holland which no amount of conjecture, assertion, or sophistry can bridge over.

It is quite clear that there is no admissible testimony which points to Harlem as the birthplace of printing. And we are compelled to believe that the claims of that city have been manufactured out of unsubstantial hearsay, and sustained by many years of boastful assertion.

On the side of Germany and Gutenberg there is a large quantity of contemporaneous documentary testimony, statements of the colophons, presumably written by the printers of the works in which they are found, and the writings of intelligent, disinterested, reputable authors, all unimpeached and produced before the Harlem claim had been made. From this mass of admissible evidence there is but one logical conclusion, viz.: that John Gutenberg was the inventor of printing with movable (metal) types.

We are under the greatest possible obligations to Mr. Hessels for the results of his patient researches, which he has so carefully and minutely recorded. And all those who are interested in the history of early printing, must acknowledge the usefulness of his excellent work, and at the same time thank him for the assistance he has rendered Van der Linde in defeating the Harlem claim, and making that of Gutenberg more definite and certain.

NEW-YORK, MAY 1, 1884.

R C. H.



A LIST OF COUNTRIES

In Chronological Order, together with Dates of first Books, and the Number of Cities, Towns, etc., in each Country, in which Printing Presses were established before the End of the Fifteenth Century.

I. GERMANY	1450-1456-Nov. 15, 1454 .	50
II. ITALY	1465	71
III. BOHEMIA	1468	4
IV. SWITZERLAND	1468	7
V. FRANCE	1470	36
VI. HOLLAND	1473	14
VII. BELGIUM	1473	7
VIII. HUNGARY	1473	1
IX. SPAIN	1474	26
X. AUSTRIA	1475	4
XI. POLAND	1475	1
XII. ENGLAND	1477	3
XIII. SAVOY	1481	2
XIV. DENMARK	1482	3
XV. SWEDEN	1483	2
XVI. TURKEY	1488	1
XVII. PORTUGAL	1489	3
XVIII. MONTENEGRO	1494	1

TOTAL NUMBER OF CITIES, TOWNS, ETC., 236



GERMANY.

MENTZ.

BIBLIA SACRA LATINA; 2 volumes, folio; 2 columns of 42 lines 1450
each. Vol. I., Old Testament, 374 leaves. Vol. II., New Testa- 1455
ment, 317 leaves. [Mentz: Jo. Gutenberg, 1450-55.] Without
title-page, pagination, or signatures.

This is believed to be the first edition of the Bible, and also the first book printed with movable metal types. It was formerly called the "Mazarine Bible," because the first copy identified was found in the library of Cardinal Mazarin, at Paris; but it is now known as the Gutenberg Bible. The paper copy at the National Library, Paris, has inscriptions by Henricum Albch, *alias* Cremer, at the end of each volume, the earliest of which states that the illuminations and rubrication of the second volume were completed on the day of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary (August 15), 1456.

The following list of all the known copies of this Bible was compiled by S. Austin Allibone, of the Lenox Library, New-York, and printed in the "Literary World" of November 18, 1882.

<i>Copies on Vellum.</i>	
I. . . Royal Library, Paris.	VI. . . Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
II. . . Royal Library, Berlin.	VII. . . George III.'s Library, British Museum.
III. . . British Museum.	VIII. . . Duke of Sussex's Library.
IV. . . Earl of Ashburton's Library.	IX. . . Duke of Devonshire's Library.
V. . . Leipsic Library.	X. . . Earl of Spencer's Library.
VI. . . Heinrich Klemm, Dresden.	XI. . . Lenox Library.
VII. . . Library at Dresden: a fragment only.	XII. . . Library of John Fuller.
	XIII. . . Lloyd's Library.
	XIV. . . Leipsic Library.
	XV. . . Munich Library.
	XVI. . . Frankfort Library.
	XVII. . . Hanover Library.
	XVIII. . . Emperor of Russia's Library.
	XIX. . . Library at Mentz.
	XX. . . Huth Library.
	XXI. . . Library of Hamilton Cole, of New-York.
<i>Copies on Paper.</i>	
I. . . Royal Library, Paris.	
II. . . Mazarine Library, Paris.	
III. . . Imperial Library, Vienna.	
IV. . . Public Library, Treves.	
V. . . Bodleian Library, Oxford.	

The earliest dated specimen of printing with movable metal types is a Letter of Indulgence, of November 15, 1454. It was probably printed by Gutenberg, at Mentz.

The highest price ever paid for a book printed with movable types was at the sale of the collection of Henry Perkins, at London, in 1873, when a vellum copy of this Bible sold for £3400, or \$16,490.

STRASBURG.

- 1459 BIBLIA SACRA LATINA. [Strasburg: John Mentelin, 1459-60-61.]
 1460 Without title-page, pagination, or signatures; 477 leaves, printed
 1461 in double columns; 49 lines to the full column.

A copy of this Bible in the University Library at Freiburg, in Breisgau Baden, is in two volumes; has at the end of the first this inscription: "Ex-

plicit psalteriū 1460"; and at the end of the second, "Explicit Apocalipsis Anno dñi M^o CCCC LXI." The authenticity of the inscriptions is vouched for by the fact that they were made by the same hand which rubricated every page in both volumes. Accepting these dates as made in good faith, a press must have been set up at Strasburg as early as 1459, which would entitle that city to the position, in the history of printing, which has usually been assigned to Bamberg, since the first volume of the Mentelin edition has an implied earlier date than any known copy of the so-called Bamberg Bible. I am therefore compelled to give Strasburg the second place in the chronological arrangement which I have adopted. Within the first six leaves of the second volume, there are eight large wood-cut floriated initials.

BAMBERG.

BONERS EDELSTEIN, FABELBUCH, in German. [Bamberg : Albrecht 1461
Pfister, February 14, 1461.] Quarto, 88 leaves, 25 lines; rhymed text; illustrated with 85 wood-cuts, believed to have been engraved by Pfister.

In following the plan marked out, I am compelled to give this book the first place at Bamberg instead of the Bible of 36 lines, commonly known as the Bamberg or Pfister Bible. It seems to me that this Bible must have been produced by the same set of workmen who printed the Gutenberg Bible; many points of resemblance in each edition lead to this conclusion. I am not of those who believe that the Gutenberg Bible was the result of a first experiment. Years of patient labor must have been spent, and many vexatious failures and partial successes experienced, before this splendid work was produced. Might not the Bible of 36 lines have been produced by Gutenberg during these years of experiment? I do not assert this, but merely suggest its probability. At all events, I venture the assertion that there is no convincing evidence that it was printed by Pfister, at Bamberg or elsewhere.

The only copy of the Fabelbuch known to be in existence is in the library at Wolfenbüttel.

COLOGNE.

- 1466 JOANNIS CHRYSOSTOMI super psalmo quinquagesimo liber primus.
 [Colophon:] per me Ulricū zel de hanau clericū diocesis
 mogūtineñ. Anno dñi millesimo quadrigētesimo [sexagesimo]
 sexto. Quarto, 10 leaves.

This is the first book, with a date, known to have been printed at Cologne. It is believed that others were issued there by Zell, earlier; some bibliographers have mentioned 1462 as the time when he began printing in that city.

A copy is in the National Library at Paris.

ELTVILLE.

- 1467 VOCABULARIUM LATINO-TEUTONICUM, Ex Quo. [Colophon:]
 Presens hoc opusculū per Henricum Bechtermuncze
 in Altavilla est incohatur et demū sub anno Dñi
 M. CCCC. LXVII., quarta die mensis nouembris per nycolaum
 bechtermūcze fratrem dicti Henrici et wygandū spyesz de orthen-
 berg ē consummatū Quarto, 165 leaves.

Books from the Eltville press are among the most interesting and curious of the fifteenth century. They have become exceedingly rare, and are seldom offered for sale. These printers succeeded to the implements and shop property of Gutenberg, and printed this work before his death with the types he used in printing the Catholicon, in 1460,—his last book. A copy of this edition, in the National Library at Paris, is believed to be unique.

AUGSBURG.

- S. BONAVENTURÆ: Meditationes vitæ domini nostri Jesu Christi. 1468
 [Colophon:] Impressum hoc p̃sens opusculũ i Augusta, p me
 Gintherum dictũ zeyner de reutlingen, IIIIº ydus Marcii, anno
 LXº octavo. Folio, 71 leaves.

Several writers have fixed the time of first printing at Augsburg as early as 1466, but the date of this book is the earliest known. There is a copy in the National Library, Paris, and another at Althorp. Some of the early examples of the Augsburg press are highly prized on account of the woodcuts with which they are illustrated. It might almost be said that the first school of wood-engraving in Europe was founded at that city. It must be understood that this assertion does not include or refer to those engravers who were engaged producing xylographic books.

NUREMBERG.

- FRANCISCI DE RETZA Comestorium Vitiorum. [Colophon:] Hic 1470
 codex egregius Comestorij viciorum finit feliciter.
 Nuremberge Anno 9c̃. LXXº imp̃ssus. Folio, 286 leaves.

This book was probably printed by John Sensenschmidt and Henri Kefer. A copy can be found at the National Library, Paris. Kohler mentions a man by the name of Henri Kefer who learned the art of printing from Gutenberg, and went from Mentz to Nuremberg.

This city occupies a prominent position in the early history of printing, particularly on account of the enterprise of one of its printers, Anthony Koberger, who had more presses at work and produced a greater number of books than any other three printers of his time.

SPIRE.

- 1471 POSTILLA SCHOLASTICA SUPER APOCALYPSIN et super Cantica cantiorum. [Colophon:] Explicit Postilla stolastica imp̃ssa Spire anno LXXI°. Quarto, 15 leaves.

This is probably the earliest dated book printed at Spire. In 1477 the name of Peter Drach appears for the first time, and he has been designated by several authorities as the first printer in that city, no other name having previously appeared. This book is of great rarity, and I know of no other copy than the one at the National Library, Paris.

ESSLINGEN.


- 1472 THOMAS DE AQUINO. Summæ Theologicæ secundæ Partis Pars secunda. [R. of 9th leaf:] () ost 9munē 9sideracōnem de virtutibus et vicijs [Colophon:] M CCCC LXXIJ. LAUS DEO. Folio, 290 leaves, 2 columns of 58 lines.


The two books, which are mentioned first in Panzer, under the title of Esslingen, and supposed to have been printed by Conrad Fyner in 1473, are of the same type, workmanship, and paper as the work above described. His third book, *Joannis Gerson collectorium*, contains the first musical characters (notes) printed with movable metal types. Although the name of Fyner does not appear until 1474, there can be no reasonable doubt of his having printed the work of 1472.

LAUGINGEN.

- 1473 LIBER BEATI. AUGUSTINI ypponensis episcopi de Consensu euangelistarum. [Colophon:] Liber explicit feliciter. In

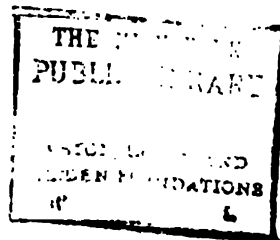
appellando ioseph pat̃ cristu quia non eum cōcumbendo genuerat . quando q̃dem recte pater esset etiā ei⁹ quē nō ex sua coniuge procreatū aliunde adoptasset . Putabat̃ q̃dem xps etiā aliter filio ioseph tanq̃ ex eius om̃ino carne progentus . sed ab eis hoc putabat̃ quos marie latebat virginitas . nā lucas ait . Et ipse ihs erat incipies q̃si annoꝝ triginta ut putabat̃ filio ioseph . q̃ tñ lucas nō eius patre solā mariā . sed ambos patres ei⁹ appellare mīme dubitauit ubi ait . puer autē crescebat ⁊ confortabāt̃ plenus sapia . et grā dī erat in illo . et ibāt̃ parentes eius per oēs ānos in iher̃m die solenni pasce . sed ne q̃s q̃ hic parentes consanguineos potius marie cū ipsa matre ei⁹ intelligēdos putet . Quid ad illd̃ nō debet̃ qd̃ ipse ioseph lucas sup̃ dixit . Et erat pat̃ eius et mater mirātes sup̃ his q̃ dicebāt̃ d̃ illo . Cū igit̃ ipse naret nō ex ocubitu ioseph . s; ex marie uirgine natū xpm . vñ eū patre ei⁹ appellat nisi q̃a ⁊ virū marie recte intelligim⁹ sñ mixtiōe carnis ipsa coplatiōe coniugii . et ob hoc etiā cristu patre multo diuincti⁹ ⁊ ex eo iunge natu sit . q̃s si ei esset aliūde adoptatus . Vñ manifestū est illd̃ qd̃ ait . sic ut putabat̃ filius ioseph . propt̃ illos dixisse q̃ eum ex ioseph sicut alii homines nascunt̃ natum arbitrabant̃ .

 Per hoc etiā si aliq̃s demonstrare posset mariā ex dauid nullā cōsanguinitatis originem ducere . fat erat scdm̃ istā rationem cristu accipere filium dauid q̃ ratōe etiā ioseph pat̃ ei⁹ recte appellat⁹ ē . q̃nto magis q̃a cū euidenē dicat ap̃s paulus ex semie dauid scdm̃ carnē cristum ipsā q̃ mariā d̃ s̃pe dauid aliquā sanguinitate duxisse . dubitare vtiq̃ nō debemus . ex cui⁹ semie quōq̃ nec sacerdotale gen⁹ tace ē iūuante lucā q̃ agnata eo ēēt elizabeth quā dīc̃ d̃ filiabo aaron . firmissime tenendū ē carnē cristu ex utroq̃ gñe propagatā . et regū scz et sacerdotū i q̃bus p̃sonis ap̃d̃ illū p̃p̃m hebreoꝝ etiā mystica vinctio figurabat̃ id ē crisma vnde cristu nos mē elucet . tanto aū etiā ista euidentissima significatiōe p̃nuiciatū

 ues autē mouet q̃ alios p̃generatores mat̃bus eniat̃ dīcēdēs a dauid vsq̃ ad ioseph . ⁊ alios a lucas ascēdēs a ioseph vsq̃ ad dauid . facile ē ut aduertat duos patres habere potuisse ioseph . vñ a quo genit⁹ . aliter ⁊ a quo fuerit adoptatus . antiq̃ est enim consuetudo adoptandi etiā

incomitata trium illoꝝ euāgelistarū cum mediatorē cristo ambulans eum qui filius dei semper est propter nos filium hominis factum ut sempiterna virtus eius et diuinitas non sit infirmata et mortalitati contempta . de nostro nobis in se atq̃ ad se faceret viam . cum magna spei leticia fidei liter teneat . ne peccet a rege christo regatur . si forte peccauerit ab eodem sacerdote christo expiet̃ atq̃ ita in actione bone conuersationis et vite nutritis pennis gemine dilectionis tanq̃m duaboꝝ aliis validis euectus a terris ab eodē ipso xpo verbo illuminetur . verbo quod in principio erat . et verbū qd̃ apud deum erat . et verbum deus erat . et si per speculū ⁊ enigmate . lōge tñ sublimi⁹ ab omni similitudine corali . quapropter quous in illis tribus actiue vite . in iohannis autem euangelio bona contemplatiue virtutis eluceat̃ his qui hec dinoscere sunt idonei . tñ ⁊ hoc iohānis quō qd̃ ex parte est . sic manebit donec veniat quod perfectum est . et alii quidem datur per spiritū sermo sapientie . alii sermo sciētie secunū eundem spiritum . alius enim diem domini sapit . alius d̃ pectore domini liq̃dus aliquid bibit . alius leuatus vsq̃ ad tertiū celum in effabilia verba audit . omnes tamen q̃ndiu sunt in corpore peregrinantur a domino et omnibus bone spei fidelibus in libro vite scriptis seruat̃ quod dictum est . et ego diligam eum . et c̃stendam me ipsum illi . veruntamen in hac peregrinatione quantū rei hui⁹ intelligentia vel sciētia quisq̃ p̃fecerit . tantomagis caueat diabolica vicia superbiam et inuidiam . meminerit hic ipsū euāgelium iohannis . q̃m multo amplius erigit ad cōtemplationem veritatis . tam multo amplius percipere de dulcedine caritatis . Et quia illud preceptum verissimum ac saluberrimū est . quanto magis es tanto humilia te in omnibus . qui euāgelista christum longe ceteris altius commendat apud eum ⁊ discipulis pedes lauat .

Lib. Beati Augustini . Ypponentis . Episcopi de Consensu euāgelistarum . explicit feliciter . In ciuitate Lauingen . Impressus . Anno a partu virginis saluifero . Millesimo quatuorcentesimo septuagesimo tercio . Die . Idus . Aprilis .



ciuitate. Laugingen. Impressus. Anno Millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo tercio. Pridie. Idus. Aprilis. Folio, 106 leaves.

Up to this time there have been very few, if any, conjectures published concerning the history of this book, and no one has ventured to name the unknown printer. The capital letters of this work resemble closely one of the sets used by Anthony Sorg, of Augsburg. Copies are in the National Library at Paris, and in the collection of the author. See plate No. 1.

ULM.

ALBERTI MAGNI Opus de mysterio missæ. [Colophon:] In opido 1473
imperiali Vlm, per Johannē czeyner de Reutlingen, m° cccc°
lxxij, die xxix maij. Folio, 135 leaves.

Dr. Hassler, a writer upon early printing at Ulm, maintains that Hoghenwang was its first printer, and claims that a Vocabularium Latino-Teutonicum was his first book, and that it was printed before the year 1469. Still, the fact remains that the one described contains the earliest known date of any Ulm book. There is a copy in the National Library, Paris, and another in the collection of the author. See plate No. 2.

MERSEBURG.

LIBER DE QUÆSTIONIBUS OROSII. Incipiunt questiones Orosij ad 1473
beatũ Augustinũ Episcopum yponensem Prologus. [Colophon:]
Finit liber beati Augustini A luca brandis ex opido delczsch
pgenito Nunc aũt vrbe Marispoli commanenti Anno
. . . . millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo tercio Nonas
uero Augusti quinto. Quarto, 30 leaves.

A work of great rarity. The Althorp collection has an incomplete copy.

MARIENTHAL.

- 1474 **BREVIARIUM ET PSALTERIUM MOGUNTINENSE.** [Colophon:] Hoc volumen breuiarii psalterii Moguntinensis artis impressoriæ industria perfectum, feliciter consummatum est in domo fratrum clericorum communis vite Vallis Sancte Marie eiusdem diœceseos in Ringkauia Anno domini M. cccc. lxxiv. Sabbato post Reminiscere. 2 parts. Quarto, 721 leaves.

This is probably the first book with a date from the Marienthal press. There is, however, in existence a Letter of Indulgence, which it is supposed these brothers printed six years earlier. A Chapter of this Brotherhood were the first printers at Brussels; three books from that press are dated from 1474 to 1487, and a third Chapter had a press at Rostock, in 1476. Several writers agree that the Marienthal Chapter went to that place from the Monastery of Weidenbach, near Cologne, in 1463. But it is not known when they issued their first work. These books of Marienthal are not of exceeding rarity, but are of considerable value. A very imperfect copy of the one described sold for 1500 marks in 1881. Copies are at Mentz, Darmstadt, and Paris.

LUBECK.

- 1475 **RUDIMENTUM NOVICIORUM.** Epithoma partes in sex juxta mundi sex ætates divisum, prius alibi non receptum quod placuit rudimentum noviciorum intitulari. [Colophon:] Anno 1475, die 5 Augusti, in urbe Lubicina [per Lucam Brandis de Schass]. 2 volumes, folio, 460 leaves.

Brandis was the only printer at Merseburg during the fifteenth century. Santander says he left there in 1475 for Lubeck, where he had a press from that year to 1499. The catalogue of rare books exhibited at the

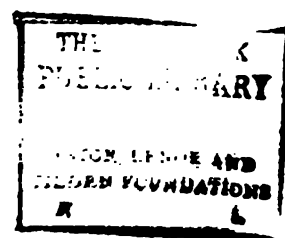
Et hoc ideo fit qd cathecuminus instruitur / et ideo ad illam partem quā in destructione esse diximus admittitur: quia vero cathecuminus nondum est baptizatus / et ideo non est xpianus. Ideo ad illam partem misse / que est de communionem fidelium non admittitur / sed exire precipitur. Hoc igitur est qd de missarum peractiōe breuiter / et grosse videbatur esse dicendum Alia subrepticia melioribus relinquendo cō. Deo gr̃as Amen)

Opus de misserio misse Dñi Alberti / mag̃i auctoritate radiana: In quo nichil traditur aut docetur / quod non scripturarū dignis testimonijs comprobet. In opido imperiali Vlm / per Iohannē cypner de Reutlingen summa cum diligentia impressum. Anno a natiuitate dom̃i M°ccc° lxxij. Die xxix a mensis May Felici finit)

Vltimus p̃cessit matbias quē adiecit ad numerū ap̃loꝝ op̃lens bolo suo s̃p̃m̃bolū et dicēs et vitā eternā / et hic articulus fundat sup̃ trium p̃sonarū op̃atiōꝝ in gl̃a / ubi p̃r ministrat posse / s̃p̃ius aut nōsce s̃z s̃p̃us vitā s̃m̃ om̃e posse et nōsce. Sina enī vitā ē q̃ nūq̃ habebit duratiōis t̃minūq̃ est aq̃ua fluēs diuin⁹ a deo in beatos / ṽr totū qd in ip̃is ē felicit̃ viuat om̃ib⁹ infirmitatib⁹ / q̃ nūc mortis sūt p̃ludia fugatis i. Cor̃ xv. Absorbta est mors in victoria. Bibit aut̃ hec vita in fonte vite deo trinitate sicut dicit p̃s Dñe ap̃ut te ē fons vite / s̃z in lumine tuo videbim⁹ lumē. bic i. igrosso expōitū ē s̃p̃m̃bolū ap̃loꝝ qd fuit p̃mum

Sexto de s̃p̃m̃bolo ñceno

Multiplicatis aut̃ b̃t̃ib⁹ ouenēūt ecc̃ṽiū p̃res in nicena synodo et s̃p̃m̃bolū non aliud ab ip̃o qd dictū ē / s̃z eodē articulos magis ad et̃onis excluditiōē exp̃lauerūt / s̃z p̃mū qdā articulū ita exp̃fserūt dicentes. Credo in vnū deū p̃t̃m̃ omnipotentē factōrē celi et t̃re visibiliiū oīm et invisibiliiū. Et iste tot⁹ ita est exp̃fusus extra erroꝝ paganorū / s̃z hereticorū q̃ manichei a quodā mane heresarcha eorū dicunt Paganī enī m̃ltos deos eandē diuinitatē habentes / et ab inficē differētes esse dixerunt. Manes aut̃ duos docuit eē deos / et duo p̃ncipia sc̃z deū lucis / et deū tenebrarū / vnū deū bonorū p̃ncipiū / et aliū p̃ncipiū malorū / s̃z hoc ideo fuit / q̃a errātes dixerūt malū deū eē t̃m̃ malorū / et ideo habē malū efficiētē cāz. qd cū nō possit eē bon⁹ de⁹ / dixerūt malū deū eē p̃ncipiū malorū. Cōñ qd dixerūt p̃res. Credo in vnū deū / quia Exodi dicit̃ x̃x. Dñs deus tuus vnus est et non erunt t̃ibi d̃y alij p̃ter me p̃s Non erit in te deus recens / neq̃ adorabis deum alienum. ego enī sum dñs Cum autem dicit̃ vnus deus / non ē hec vnitas que in aliquo genere cadat / vel s̃p̃e vnitatis ceate multiplicat̃ in plurimis suis sup̃positis in quibus est. Petrus enim et Martinus nec sunt vnū animal nec vn⁹ homo s̃m̃



National Library in Paris, which describes this book, says: * * * "Le volume exposé est ouvert de manière à présenter une mappemonde de forme circulaire, première carte de cette nature qui ait été gravée."

BRESLAU.

SYNODALIA STATUTA Epi Conradi. [Colophon:] Wratislaviæ 1475
per Cunradum Elyan (succentor) impressa, 9 oct. 1475.
Quarto, 65 leaves.

This book is extremely rare; I know of but one copy, and that is in the University Library at Prague. I made an examination of it in the summer of 1882, and ascertained to my satisfaction that I have in my collection a work resembling in mechanical execution the "SYNODALIA STATUTA," which must have been produced by this printer, printed upon the same kind of paper, with the same types, and having a corresponding number of lines to a page. The title of my book is "Tractus de Instructione Simplicium Confessorum," by "Anthonio Archiepiscopo Florintino." I have not been able to discover that my example of the Breslau press has been mentioned by any writer, and I regard it as a curiosity worthy of an illustration. See plate No. 3.

BLAUBEUREN.

ALBERTUS DE EYB. Ob ein mā sey zu nemē ein elich wib oder nit. 1475
[Colophon:] M. cccc. lxxv. Conradus Mancz zu Blauburren.
Octavo, 144 leaves.

This is believed to be the only book printed in this town during the fifteenth century. Deschamps suggests that Mancz was one of the wandering printers.

BURGDORF.

- 1475 JACOBUS DE CLUSA. Tractatus de apparitionibus animarum post exitum ea[rum] a corporib⁹ Edit⁹ in erdfordia ab Jacobo de Clusa ord. Carth. [Colophon:] Impressus in opido Burgdorf, anno dñi 1475. Folio, 26 leaves of 33 lines.

Several writers contend that this book was printed at Burgdorf, in Switzerland; but the weight of authority seems to be in favor of a town of that name in Hanover. I record it as of the latter place without comment.

ROSTOCK.

- 1476 LACTANCIJ FIRMIANI de diuinis institutionibus aduersus gentes rubrice primi libri incipiunt. [Colophon:] Per fratres p̄s-biteros et clericos cōgregationis domus viridis orti ad sc̄m Michaelēm in opido Rostockceñ ptium inferioris Sclauie Anno millesimo quadringētesimo septuagesimo sexto. Quinto Idus Aprilis. Folio, 203 leaves.

Here we have another instance of the enterprise of the Brothers of Common Life. Seeing that the newly discovered art of printing would deprive them of the revenues derived from copying, it is probable that they employed printers and sold the results of their labor. The last book bearing their Rostock imprint is dated April 5, 1481. A copy of the Lactantius is in the author's collection. See plate No. 4.

REICHENSTEIN.

- 1477 DYALOG[US] SUP LIBERTATE ECCLESIASTICA inter hugonem decanũ et oliuerium burgimagistrum et catonem secretariu [Colophon:] Explicit dyalogus Rychenstein impressus.

ees sed parati semp obedire illi ut adhuc
re quem scienter scirent verū papā qz ali
as mortaliter peccarent. Qui quis mittere
ordinacionibus factis a scismaticis qz est
excommunicatus extra de sen. c. i.

De infidelitate iudeor. **De infidelitate**
uel paganor. uel hereticor. quor. qdlibet
est grauissimū pēn dicens ad damnatio
nem non oportet hic dicere. Inter hos so
lum heretici sunt excommunicati. sed et cum a
liis p̄cipue iudeis non debet haberi nimis
domestica ouersatio et p̄cipue p̄deote. Do
ctes tamen interrogare p̄ ut videat. si habz
aliquod dubium in his que sunt fidei ut d̄
sacramento altaris et h̄mōi. et si de hoc ha
bet displicētiā non curandū Qui autē polli
tarie et sponte dubitat esset mortale. De
reticus quilibet ē excommunicatus et nō pōt
absolui circa sedem apostolicam ut patz in p̄ces
su. **Item** credēs receptator ut fautor he
reticor. similis est excommunicatus ut extra de he
reticis

De ambitione.

De ambitione que p̄cedit ex supbia et in

portat inordinatū appetitū honoris et mul
tum ip̄icitur in p̄latis et dñis etiā interrogā
dum est ut scz Qui desiderauit aliquā dig
nitatē uel benefitiū curatqz rōne delibera
ta p̄ncipalī p̄pter honore uel utilitatē tē
poralē peccauit mortalī. Qui desiderauit
dignitatē ut officiiū aut b̄n̄ficiū eccl̄asticū
uel secularē ad qd est indignus et ineptus ut
qz ignarus ut criminōsus et h̄mōi. qz pecca
uit mortalī maxime si desiderauit h̄mōi ec
cl̄a faciendo contra p̄cepta. Qui quesiuit ho
morem de quacūqz re ita inordinate qz ibi
officiuerit finē mortale ē. In alijs casibz
tamen penale

De derisione

De derisione que aliqui p̄cedit ex supbia
etiā interrogandū est si viz derisit sacramē
ta aut uerba sacra uel alia d̄ma p̄lipēdēs
ea aut sanctos viros aut p̄latos aut p̄sōas
religiosas aut parentes aut potentes deo
seruire ut sic retrahent eos qz mortalī pec
cauit. **Qui** studiōse derisit aliquē intēdēs
ex hoc iniuriā eius et p̄sificacōnem uel no
tabilem p̄turbationem eius. uel derisit de

Anno Millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo septimo mensis Iunij die vero decimaquarta. Folio, 14 leaves.

This is a specimen of early printing of the greatest rarity. Several writers are not quite clear about its having come from a press at Reichenstein. The language of the Colophon, however, seems explicit and plain; why its truthfulness is doubted is beyond my comprehension. Of its printer nothing whatever is known.

SCHUSSENRIED. (Sortense Monasterium.)

LEON. ARETINUS, Calphurnia et Gurgulio Comedia. [Colophon:] 1478
Finit felicitate, leonard⁹ Arētin⁹ jn monasterio, Sortēn. Anno
dni M^o q̄dringētesimo septuagesimo octauo. Folio, 14 leaves.

A copy of this book may be seen at the National Library in Paris. It has never attracted much attention from the bibliographers, and consequently there have been few, if any, speculations about this unknown printer.

EICHSTADT.

HENRICI DE SEGVSIO vulgo Hostiensis, summa super 1478
Titulis Decretalium. [Colophon:] Desideratum huius summe 1479
hostiensis finem aduexit mensis februarii dies decimus octavus
quo post mille quadringenti septuaginta novem anni
transiere. [The first volume is dated 1478.] 2 volumes, folio,
581 leaves.

Of the forty-two books credited to Eichstadt during the fifteenth century, eight are dated and only five have the names of the printers. The books which bear the name of Michael Reyser, the first printer, are so marked in their leading characteristics that those who are acquainted with their

peculiarities have no difficulty in assigning those that have neither name nor date to the right place. Of this printer it may be safely said that he left the means of identification upon every page of his work. Copies of the above are in the Library at Munich, and also in the collection of the author. See plate No. 5.

WURZBURG.

- 1479 BREVIARIUM DIOECESIS HERBIPOLENSIS. [R. of 7th leaf.] Privilegium datum Magistris Stephano Dold, Ieorio Ryser et Johanni Bekenhub dicto Mentzer opus hoc imprimendi, in Civitate Herbipolensi. Anno domini millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo nono, die vicesima mensis septembris. Folio, 347 leaves.

Ieorio Ryser, the second member of this firm, is supposed to have been Georgius Reyser, who was at Eichstadt in 1483. Beckenhub had a press at Strasburg in 1473, and a third at Ratisbon in 1485.

ERFURT.

- 1479 LECTIONARIUM de tempore duodecim ac trium lectionum. . . . Erphordia, MCCCCLXXIX. Folio, 104 leaves.

This book was probably printed by Paul Wider de Hornbach, the first known printer at Erfurt. I know of no copy in any public or private collection.



Vallem mihi quoniam veritas in obscuro latere
 adhuc exsistatur: uel errore atq; imperta vul-
 ga variis ⁊ ineptis suppositionibus seruens: uel
 philosophis prauitate ingeniorū turbantibus ea
 potius q̃ illustantibus: et si non qualis in obar-
 do Cuius fuit quia precipua et admirabilis fuit:
 aliquam tamen proximam eloquentie stringere facultatem. ut quan-
 tum veritas vi sua propria valeat: tantū inueni quocq; viribus mix-
 ta exerceat se aliquando. ⁊ discussis conuictisq; tam publicis q̃ eorū
 qui sapientes putantur erroribus. hūano generi clarissimum lumen
 inferret. Quod quidem ciuibus ex causis fieri vellem. uel quod ma-
 gis possent credere homines ornatu veritati quietam mentatio cre-
 dunt. capti orationis ornatu lenocinioq; verbōꝝ. uel certe ut ipi phi-
 losophi suis armis possimū. quibus placere sibi et obsequi solet op-
 primerentur a nobis. sed qm̃ deus hanc voluit rei esse naturam ut
 simplex et nuda veritas esset luculentior. quia satis ornata per se est
 Itaque ornamentis extrinsecus aditis fucata corrumpt. Quenta/
 cum vero specie placet aliena quia p se corruptū vanescit ac desinit
 nisi aliunde ornatu quiesco: circumlucum fuerit ac plectum: equo ani-
 mo sero ingenium mihi meoioce fuisse accessum. V eum ego non
 eloquentie sed veritatis fouda suscepi hoc opus: manus fortasse q̃ pos-
 sit meis viribus sustineri. quod tamē etiam si ego delecterem deo ci-
 uis est hoc munus adiuvare: veritas ipa complebit. Est enim cum sci-
 entiam maximos quocq; oratores a causticis meoioctibus sepe vic-
 tos: q̃ tanta est potentia veritatis: ut seipsam quicq; in rebus exiguis
 sua claritate defendat. Quir hanc ego in maxima causa ab ingemis
 quidem illis ac videris uiris: sed tamen falsa dicentibus oppressum
 iri putem. ac nou illa si minus oratione nostra: que de tenuitate ad
 modum exilis emanat. lumine tamen suo clara et illustris appareat.
 Nec si philosophi doctrina laetum mirabiles exultant: ego illis
 etiam scientiam veri cognitionemq; concesserim. quam nemo cogi-
 tando aut disputando assequi potest. Neq; enim nunc recipiendo eo
 rum fructum: qui veritatem scire voluerunt. quā naturā hominis
 deus veri accipiscendi cupientissimam fecit sed rearguo te renico:
 q̃ honestam illorum ⁊ optimam voluntatem nō sit secutus effectus:
 quia neq; quid esset verum ipsum sciebant: neq; quomodo aut ubi
 aut qua mente querendum. ita dum succurrere humanis erroribus
 cupiunt: ipsi se in plagas ⁊ errores maximos inuenerit. Ab hoc igit
 casu de opus conseruare philosophiam: suscepi materie ordo ipse de

Tartara pestia iacent. nec sua uita timent.

Inferus miserrabiliter caua guttula pandens.

Qui sapret semper: sit tuta preda deus.

Exilis innumere populum de carcere mortis.

Et sequitur liber quo suus auctor abis.

Euomit absque tam pauca fera belua plebem.

Et de fauce super subtrahit agnus oues.

Imc tumulu repetes post tartara carne resumpta

Belliget ad celos ampla trophæa refers.

Quos habuit penale chaos. iam reuocis iste.

Et quos mors preteret: hos noua vita tenet

Rex sacre ecce tui rabat pars magna trophæi.

Cum putas animas sacra lauacra trant.

Canonicus egreditur mioris exercitus vnois.

Atq; vetus victum purgat in anne nouo.

fulgentes animas vestis quocq; canbida signat.

Et grege de mureo gaudia pastor habet.

Abditur hac felix concors mercede sacerdos.

Qui dare vult domino dupla talenta suo.

Ab meliora trahens gentili errore vagantes.

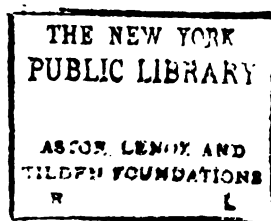
Bestia ne raperet munit oule dei.

Quos pus eua noctes inferat. hos modo reuocit

Ecdese pastos hære lade sinu.

Amen

fiemini 2. adanū viti pcedentis ingenij qui vel solus inter xpia-
 ne pfectionis scriptores supereminet mtece quodq; et copia: vel uni-
 lam eorū sequitur facundia simul et lenitate sermōni. Diuinaq; in-
 situationū aduersus gentes. Deia quocq; dei ad Donatum. Necnon
 et de opificio dei vel formatione hominis ad Demetrium simunt libri
 per fatres presbiteros et discos cōgregationis bonus viriboloci
 ad scū oibdaelen in opito Rostocken pūm inferioris Sclauie.
 put facultas et inoustra tulit emendare satis et accurate assummat.
 Anno incarnationis dominice. Cillefino quodm̃gētismo septua/
 gestimo. Quinto Jous Aprilis. Deo Gratas.



PASSAU.

BREVIARIUM PATAVIENSIS Pars æstivalis. [Colophon:] Finis Libri 1481
 horarum iuxta rubricam Ecclesie Patavieñ. Impressi in inclita
 ciuitate predicta sub Anno domini Millesimo quaaingentesimo
 octuagesimo primo, sexta die augusti. Octavo, 208 leaves.

It is believed that this work came from the press of Conrad Stahel and
 Ben. Mayr, the first printers whose names appear as having been connected
 with the art of printing at Passau.

LEIPSIC.

JOANNIS ANNII VITERBIENSIS Glosa sup Apocalipsim d̄ statu 1481
 ecclie Ab año salutis pñti sc̄z MCCCCLXXXI usq[ue] ad finē
 mūdi Et de p̄claro [et] glosissio triũpho xp̄ião[rum] ī Turcos
 [et] Maumethos [Colophon:] Impressum Lipczk anno
 M. CCCC. LXXXI. in pfesto Michaelis Explicit opus.
 Magistri. Iohannis nannis Quarto, 48 leaves.

A majority of the bibliographers have fixed upon Marcus Brand, or
 Brandis, as the first printer of Leipsic and the printer of this work, while
 several others have written in favor of giving Conrad Kacheloven (or
 Kachelosen) the first place.

MAGDEBURG.

PSALTERIUM LATINUM. . . . Magdeburgi, Bartholomeus Ghotan, 1481
 1481. Folio.

None of the earlier bibliographers name Ghotan among the printers at
 Magdeburg, but attribute this book to his press while he was at Lubeck.
 Later writers, however, assign it to the former place. There is a copy at
 the Royal Library in Dresden.

TREVES.

- 1481 SPECULUM CLARUM nobile et ꝑciosum ipso[rum] sacerdotũ in quo refulgēt et reꝑsentantur aliqz valde vtilia speculāda circa tria pncipalia: Baptismi Eukaristie et Penitēcie sacramēta per fratrē Hermānũ dictz de Schildis. [Colophon:] Impressũ Treveris. Anno Dñi millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo primo. Quarto, 16 leaves.

Of this book there is nothing known save that it (probably) exists. I do not know of any writer who has ventured an opinion as to the name of the printer. The late M. Tross, who had evidently seen a copy, believed it to have been printed with the characters of Guldenschaff, of Cologne. No other book is known to have been printed at Treves during the fifteenth century.

URACH.

- 1481 PLENARIUM nach Ordnung der Episteln und Evangelien durch d. ganze Jahr Urach, 1481. Folio, 237 leaves.

Another book was printed in this town bearing the date of 1481. Probably both were by Conrad Fyner, who is believed to have left Esslingen and settled at Urach in 1480.

REUTLINGEN.

- 1482 NICOL. DE AUSMO. Summa Pisani, que alias Magistratia seu Pisanella appellatur [Colophon:] anno dñi m. cccc. lxxxij. Sabbato ante Ephie. In Rutlingen Folio, 417 leaves.

This book was undoubtedly printed by Joannis Otmar, whose name appears in three others issued from a press at Reutlingen the same year.

Incipit liber quintus de accusatōib⁹. de-
nunciatōibus. ⁊ inquisitionibus.



Max homines sapient
⁊ intelligerent ac nouis-
sima prouiderent. maiori
utiq; studio peccatorū
inquinamenta vitaret.
S; qz omēs filij ade su-
mus. ideoq; ⁊ peccato-
res sum⁹. In prauarica-
tione siquidē primi ho-

minis. ymago dei in omnib⁹ cōmaculata est
hominib⁹. ita etiā ut recepta in viscera pui
aperta humanc viuida semina. peccati cōta-
gione tabescant. qd in psalmis cuiusuis ore
mortalū deplangit dauid. Ecce inquit in in-
iquitatib⁹ conceptus sum. ⁊ in peccatis concepit
me mater mea. Et accedit. xxvij. q. ij. omē ita
qz. ⁊. xxxij. q. m. vir cū ppria. Nedū aut alie
no scelere premimur. s; ⁊ ppria culpa ⁊ mali-
cia. sacraz. auctoritate literaz. polluti esse cō-
uincimur. ⁊ miser generis humani defectus
viciosius multo in ramoz. ppagine dilatare
cepit. quod in radice vicioz. germinauit. In
multis em ait scriptura deliquim⁹ omēs ⁊c.
Peccata vero seu maleficia nō debent rema-
nere impunita. Dicam⁹ qualiter puniant⁹ fi-
lij suscepti ex matrimonio de quo. s. p. m. l. m.
Vel sic. egim⁹ supra de civilib⁹ actōibus.
nunc de criminalibus. Vel ita. viso de ac-
cusatione matrimoniali in specie supra libro
pximo qui matrimoniū accusare possunt pse-
quentes. nūc de accusatōib⁹ plene ⁊ genera-
liter tractandū est. sic videam⁹ de accusatio-
nib⁹. denunciatōibus. ⁊ inquisitionibus dicen-
tes. Quot modis puniatur crimen alicui⁹
⁊ quidem quinq;. **A**ccusando. **E**xcipiē-
do. **D**enunciando. **I**nquirendo. **E**ine
ordine. ut in notorijs. ut. j. e. sup. his. ⁊. c. q.
liter. ij. q. penl. nec tradidit illud. c. sup. his.
Nam verū est qd crimē trib⁹ modis potest op-
poni ut ibi. S; quinq; modis agit⁹ siue queri-
tur de crimine ut puniat⁹. ut supra dictū est.
de singulis igit⁹ singulāim ⁊ p se videam⁹.

De accusationibus. **S**ubrica-

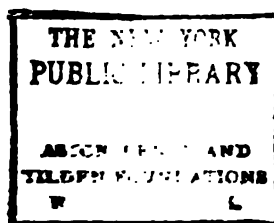
Hic videndū est. **Q**uid sit accusa-
tio. **Q**uis possit accusare. **Q**uis
accusari. **Q**ualiter pcedat⁹ in ac-
cusatione. **Q**uis sit effectus accu-
sationis.

Quid sit accusatio. ⁊ quidē criminis ali-
cui⁹ hois apud iudicē competentē in
scriptiōne interueniēte legitime facta dela-
tio. vnde ⁊ accusare nichil aliud est qd reum
criminis aliquē p libellū deferre vel facere
ad vinctā. ut s. colligunt⁹. j. e. sup. his. C.
qui accu. nō pos. l. cū rationib⁹. ⁊. l. nō igno-

rat. ⁊. l. si quis ex familiarib⁹. ibi. ei⁹ exuma-
tionē ⁊c. ff. de accusatōib⁹. libelloz. ibi. reā
deferre ⁊c. ⁊ de pzinacis delic. l. vl. ⁊ ad. l.
iul. de adul. l. ij. q. si publico. ubi defecit
accusator. qz libell⁹ nō fuit oblat⁹. ⁊ ar. ff.
de suspic. tu. l. nj. q. pterea. s. h. fallit in casti-

bus in quib⁹ nō cogit⁹ aliquis inscribere. ut
no. j. q. qualiter.

Quis possit accusare. ⁊ quidē quicūq; nō
phibetur. sicut in edicto de pcuratoz
⁊ de testib⁹. ⁊ de matrimonijs. cōsuevit dici.
ut. ff. de pcur. l. murus. ff. de testib⁹. l. j. s. ⁊
spon. cū apud. **P**rohibent⁹ aut quidā apt
sexu ut mulieres. ut. xv. q. nj. de crimine. ij.
q. j. phibent⁹. ff. e. l. fi. ⁊ h. regulariter verū
est. Fallit tñ in casib⁹. admittunt⁹ em in accu-
satione simonie. legis iulie de annona. ⁊ ma-
iestas. ⁊ cornelie. testamēti. heresis. fraudi-
ti census. fraudate annone. ⁊ suspecti crimi-
ne. xv. q. nj. sane. nemini. ff. ad. l. iul. de an-
non. l. vl. ⁊ ad. l. iul. maiestatis. inquisition-
bus. ⁊ de accusationib⁹. l. ij. ⁊ insitit⁹. de si-
spec. tu. q. j. ⁊ q. psequunt⁹ suā iniuriā vel si-
ozum. qz nūc sup. omēs admittunt⁹. ff. e. l. j. e.
l. ij. h. j. ⁊ qui appellatōe suoz. cōneantu
ibide legit⁹. S; ⁊ h. iura can. admittit⁹ mul-
er in crimine fraudate annone. ij. q. j. phib-
tur. q. mulierē. **S**imonie. j. de simo. tanta
⁊ idē dici potest in excepis alijs criminib⁹
puta dilapidatōe. ij. q. vij. quapropter. nā e
equipatur crimini fraudate annone in qu
mulier admittit⁹ ut dictum est. **E**t no. q. i
casibus in quib⁹ mulier admittit⁹ non inscri-
bit. nec in turpillianū incidit. ff. ad turpill-
l. j. q. accusatōez. ⁊. l. mulierē. nec obs. C. a
turpillianū. si femina. nā ibi destitit ab accu-
satione pacto corrupta. **E**lij ppter etatē
ut pupilli. ij. q. j. phibentur. ff. e. qui accu-
re. ⁊. l. ij. q. pupillus. nisi in casib⁹ in quib⁹
admittuntur tutore actore. ff. e. l. j. q. j. erg
cū pupillus phibeat⁹. relinquit⁹ qd adultu
auctoritate curatoris accusare valeat. ff. d. a
toritate pstanda. l. datur. ar. ff. e. qui accu-
sare. ⁊ de popu. actōe. l. mulieri. C. de auc-
ritate tñ. claz. s. de adulterio accusare nō
potest etiā adul. nisi velit thoz. ppriū v
dicare. ff. ad. l. iul. de adul. si marit⁹ sit
magistratū. q. lex. Itē secus in testimonijs.
in criminalib⁹ testificari nō potest minor
annis. ut. ff. de testib⁹. in testimoniū. **R**
repellunt⁹ ppter bonū publicū. ne. s. ledat
respublica. ut milites qui iurāt se nō euita-
ros mortē ppter rempublicā. ut. C. qui accu-
nō pos. l. nō phibent⁹. ⁊. l. si crimen. sic ⁊ l.
qui magistratū ⁊ potestatē habent phibe-
aliū accusare durāte officio. qz nec ipsi in-
rim sine fraude dūeniri possent. ff. ad. l. i.



MEMMINGEN.

FASCICULUS TEMPORUM. [Auctore Werner Rolevinck.] [Colophon; 1482
v. of 63^d leaf:] Impressum p me Albertũ Kuñe de Duderstat
Magunt⁹. dyoces año dñi Millesimo quadringentesimo
octuagesimo secundo. [R. of 71st leaf.] Impressus Memmingen.
Folio, 71 leaves.

Between the years 1474 and 1500 this work passed through thirty different editions, thus proving that it must have been one of the most popular books of its time. The wood-cuts in some of the earlier editions make them highly prized by those interested in the early history of wood-engraving; but as an authority, or work of reference, it is not considered of any special value. There is a copy in the collection of the author. See plate No. 6.

METZ.

AMMONICŌNES ad spiritualē uitā utiles. Ca. primū de imitacōe 1482
xpi. [Colophon:] Impresse in cītate Metensi per fratrem
Johannē Colini et Gerhardum de noua ciuitate. Anno
Domini Mille^o. cccc^o. lxxxij^o. Quarto, 24 leaves.

Another book, of the same year, paper, and characters, is cited by M. Tessier as having been printed at Metz; but the one described is the only production of the Metz press of that year which gives the name of the printer and place. The National Library at Paris and the Town Library of Metz possess copies.

HEIDELBERG.

HUGONIS DE PRATO FLORIDO Sermones de sanctis. [Colophon:] 1485
Impressi Heydelberge Anno m. cccc. lxxxv. xij. Kalen-
das februarias. Folio, 285 leaves.

It is not known whether Henry Knoblochzer or Freidrich Misch was the first printer in this town. The early authorities give precedence to the latter, while later writers award the first press to the former. There is a copy in the author's collection. See plate No. 7.

REGENSBURG, or RATISBON.

- 1485 **LIBER MISSALIS** secundum breviarium chori Ecclesiæ Ratisponensis. [After the Calendar:] Hunc Librum per viros industrios Johannem Sensenschmidt et Johannem Beckenhaub dictum Moguntinum opifices: Jussimus et fecimus impressione decorari. Datum Ratispone die quinta mensis Marcii. Anno Domini M. cccc. octogesino quinto. Folio, 360 leaves.

John Sensenschmidt was born at Egra, in Bohemia; he was the first printer at Nuremberg, 1470-1478; the second at Bamberg, 1481-1490; and in 1485, in company with Beckenhaub, printed this first book at Regensberg.

MUNSTER.

- 1486 **RUDOLPHUS LANGIUS**, nobilis Westphalus et Monasteriensis Canonicus. Carmina et alia opera. [Colophon:] Iohannes Limburgus. Monasterii Westphalie impressit feliciter M° cccc° LXXXVI° Iulii XXIX. Quarto, 36 leaves.

Johannes Limburgus is the only printer known to have had a press at this place during the fifteenth century.

Roma in flore. Et nuerati sunt dies ei⁹ ⁊ descripti nonagesies trecentena milia ⁊ .8. milia. Quidus describit vñtū
suo de mādato Augusti qd misterio n caruit. qz ille nascit⁹ i mūdo q electos suos ascribē vñtū i cūitate. ut dicit Greg⁹

Salernus maximus fuit hoc tempore vir magne fame.

Impatores rōani p hāc līnēā cōtinuāt q oēs Augusti dicuntur ppter singulārē bui⁹ Augusti excellētiā. Iustū equidē
est ut ille oib⁹ nomē tribuat q cūctis vñtūdi formā ⁊ regendi nozmā cōstituit. Tanta siquidē i eo pbitas ac strenuitas
emicit ut vix credibile sit q vñqz destituta natura būant vñtūdi rālē edere potuerit. qd vltra xpm cū benedicta
mfe sua vidē meruit qd ipse pñmicer⁹ extiterit vocatōis gentiū ⁊c. nec vñqz p⁹ bec vñs vocari voluit. Nam ei pñm⁹
extruxit. būilitas. clemētie. ciuilitas. pacie. vñtūdi discipline ⁊c. q rarissime i tāa sblimitate cōueniūt exēplar ipse fuit. ⁊ ellū n
nisi coact⁹ accepit. At. n. Quidū ē vñtūdi aureo bamo pñs capē. qz bami pñtūdi vñno nlla pē capta pñtūdi opari.
Detrahēt⁹ sibi air. In liba ciuitate libas decet ēē liguas. Quidus oclari nequaqz aut vñtūdi pñtūdi pñtūdi qz pñtūdi
iñtūdi ē ad laborē.

Procuratores Judee.

Arche / fili⁹ Derodis. Sub
la⁹ a. 9.

leo vñs redit ex E
gypto.

Com
ponius

Dic loco Arche
lai substitutus est

Arche

Sub isto mox
Salome soror
Derodis.

Christus nascitur.

h 200.

Linea christi.

Anno domini.

i.

Dic incipit sexta etas

Christus vñs ex
maria ⁊ gine
nascit⁹ anno
mūdi. h 99.
completo.

mūdi vñtūdi vñtūdi
vñtūdi vñtūdi vñtūdi

Ultima cum ei venit iam carminis etas
Magnus ab integro seculo nascitur ordo.
Jam noua progenies celo dimittitur alto
Jam redit ⁊ virgo. redeunt saturnea regna
Tu modo nascenti puero. quo ferrea primum
Desinet. ⁊ toto surget gens aurea mundo
Casta faue lucina Tuus iam regnat apollo

Natus est circa hec tēpora vñs noster ihs xps de virgine pu
ra nouo ordine fm pñtūdi pñtūdi. Et hec ē plenitudo tem
poris de q apłs dicit qñ misit de⁹ filiū suū i mūdū. Ob hoc
incipit h sexta etas mūdi cui⁹ finem solus de⁹ nouit. Et dicit
Aug⁹. qz hec etas vñtūdi senect⁹ q sepe extēdit vltra oēs pñtūdi
tes etates. qz pñtūdi boim vñtūdi etiā vñtūdi ad centum viginti
ānos aut vltra ⁊ notū ē qz sexagenarios senes vocam⁹. Vñ
fatū ē vñtūdi determinare qñtūdi ei⁹. pñtūdi eni h attēptas
rāt q oēs fuere decepti sicut pñtūdi doctor scis ⁊c.

Era xpianorū pñtūdi oīs eraz. nōtūdi celestimas
qz. Ipse ē ān⁹. 4. 2. Olimpiadis cētesimenonage
simetie. Et fm Bedā ān⁹ mūdi. h 99. cplet⁹. vñtūdi h sue. Vñtūdi
tolle datū ad milia qñqz vocē. Nascēt⁹ vñtūdi beda dat a p
thoplasto. Itē. An xpm duo. cc. min⁹ vñtūdi milia qñqz. Et hic
tāqz pñtūdi mod⁹ ab ecclā fual⁹ ⁊ ē mag⁹ vulgat⁹. Sūt et
ali⁹ vñtūdi mod⁹ supputationū. qdā būiores ut bebreorū qdā lōgiores ut methodij ⁊ aliorū de qb⁹ imēsus ē labor tracta

De principatu rōano sic dicit Cicero i li. de officijs
Centū est fuisse aliq⁹ temp⁹ quo sine regib⁹ vñtūdi.
At postqz iure gentiū possessiones ceperūt vñtūdi nō
alia de cā reges iñtūdi sñtūdi iusticie seruāde. Nam cū
i inicio pñtūdi mltitudo ab hīs q maioris opes bēbāt
ad vñtūdi aliq⁹ vñtūdi fugiebāt ⁊ iute pñtūdi q pñtūdi
iniuriari tenuiores eqtatē cōstituendo summos cum in
finis pari iure pringeret. Cūqz ad huc regnātibus re
gib⁹ debiliores nōtūdi opprimerēt leges cōstitui pla
cuit q ad indicandū nō odio aut gñā vñtūdi. s; ta
les inopi qles potētī pñtūdi aures Qno sit ut leges
nō solū pñtūdi s; regē qz obligare sciam⁹. At si regē cōtē
leges. rape bōa sblitōz. violare ⁊ gñā. stuprare ma
tronas ⁊ cetera illicita facē videam⁹. Nūqz illo sumisso
ali⁹ sblimabit⁹ qz bñ gubnare ⁊ legib⁹ nouit obtēpare

Eleberrimo cultu sancti tres reges munera preciosa re
gi celi xpo nato deuotissime offerūt. aux sc; tbus ⁊ mirr





STUTT GART.

MAXIMILIANUS IMP. Electio et Coronatio. [R. of 2^d leaf:] In dem 1486
 Büchlin findt man beschrieben die Fürsten, grauen und frühen,
 die uff den tage zu fräckfurt mit der Kayserlichen majestat vñ
 allerdurchluchstigsten furstē ũn hereñ [Colophon:] Also
 wasz die erwelung gescheen vff Donerstag nach Invocabit.
 Anno Dñi m. cccc. lxxxvi., iar DMDMM Getruckt vnd
 volendet zu Stutgarten. Folio.

This book is of exceeding rarity. I have never seen, heard, or read of
 a copy, and do not know if one exists. The name of the printer is
 unknown.

INGOLSTADT.

PAULIUS LESCHERIUS. Rhetorica pro conficiendis epistolis accom- 1487
 modata. [Colophon:] Hec rhetorica feliciter finitur In
 almo gimnasio jngoldstat Anno Lxxxviij. Quarto, 22 leaves.

This book was probably printed by Joannes Kachelosen, whose name first
 appears in a book printed at this place in "MCCCCIC." This combination
 of letters is construed by some writers to mean fifteen hundred less one,
 and by others to indicate 1490. In this instance I believe they were in-
 tended to express the latter year. There is a copy in the collection of the
 author. See plate No. 8.

STENDAL.

SACHSENSPIEGEL. Der Sassen-Spiegel. [Colophon:] Explicit der 1488
 Sassen-Spiegel den de erwerdige in God Bader vnd derr Theo-
 doricus von Bockstorp Visschopp tho Nuenberg feliger gecor-

reget heft. Gedruckt to Stendael dorch Joachim Westfael in deme cyyvvij Jare. Folio, 218 leaves.

This is the only known specimen of the Stendal press previous to the year 1501. Westfael, its printer, seems to have been one of the first at Magdeburg, his name appearing in a book printed there in 1483.

HAGENAU.

- 1489 JOANNES DE GARLANDIA. Cornutus Magistri Joannis de Garlandria. [Colophon:] Expositō disticij seu Cornuthi noui necnō antiqui Impressa imperiali in oppido Hagenaw, per Heinricū Grau Sub anno salutis Millesimo. Quadringentesimo. Octuagesimo nono. Quarto, 64 leaves.

Maittaire cites a work of Pelbartus of Temeswar of 1475, which *might* have been printed at Hagenau. There is no reasonable doubt, however, about the book of Joannes de Garlandia being the first. A copy is in the National Library, Paris.

HAMBURG.

- 1491 LAUDES BEATE MARIE VIRGINIS. [Colophon:] In mercuriali oppido Hamborgensi Impresse. Per me Ioannē z Thomā Borchard. Anno dñi wcccxcj. Sēda feria p^o Martini. Folio, 154 leaves.

Panzer, Santander, and Hain cite these two as the only printers and this as the only book of Hamburg during the fifteenth century. This work is so rare that I have never seen or read of a copy. Panzer mentions a copy in "Bibl. Goetting." Does he refer to the Library at Göttingen?

De Bactō Simone et Iuda Ber. II.

Leo fuerunt fortissimi p̄ tolerantiam mortis p̄uenientes mortē et genera mortis. ipsi enī ludibria et verbera expri insuper et vincula et carceres lapidati sunt. lecti sunt. tentati sunt. in occasione gladij mortui sunt p̄ christo. **N**ec mirū. radicati enī erāt et fundati in caritate. de q̄ Cā. viij. Fortis ut mors dilectio. imo fortior morte. q̄ mors nō separauit aīa a carne dilectio autē separ ab oī terrenitate et carnalitate. tales erāt isti apostoli fortes fortiores fortissimi. Tales debent esse prelati qui sunt ap̄lica viri. sed tales non sunt. q̄ cū impugnant in membris p̄ seuto carnis sue hostio se op̄iūt. et gladium spūs qd̄ ē verbū dei in vaginam recludūt. **N**i sunt nō leones. sed lepisculus p̄les i valida q̄ in petra collocat cubile suū. q̄ enī dñs placus bñ ē obseruans si quis p̄queat. Nam dominus Reinardus i canea sua ē inclusus. isti nō sunt leones sed formicaleones. formicaleo est quoddā puū aīa qd̄ ē formica leonibus et leo formicis. Sicipsi sunt formice leonib⁹ in suis superioribus. p̄tra quos non audēt caput erigere. sed sunt leones formicis. i. inferioribus quos nō cessant imisericorditer opprimere. **T**ertio p̄mendat a diuturna cōtinuatione virtutis cū d̄r a iuuentute sua. **M**ar. x. cū instrueret dñs illū inuenē de mādāns legis Rñd̄it. **N**ec oīa seruauī a iuuentute mea. Et sequit̄. q̄ intuitus est iesus eū et dilexit eū. **N**ec mirū. bñ ei erat dignus dilectōe q̄ fm̄ p̄cepta legis munde vixerat a iuuentute. **L**uce. ij. Bonū ē viro cū porauerit iugū dñi ab adoleſcētia sua. vñ bon⁹ scolarius sine interrupcōe debet vitā suā p̄tinuare in mūdicia et castitate. cū sicut de scolari cōcedit qui bis fuerit p̄silius. negat tñ q̄ bis fuerit bō. quia in ei⁹ bñanitate nulla facta est interrupcio. ita q̄nīs cōcedat scolari q̄ bis fuerit tentatus. negat tñ q̄ bis fuit lubricū carnis passus ut in castitate eius nulla sit dīscōnnatio. **Q**uarto p̄mendatur

• isti gloriosi apostoli a defensione subdite plebis et expugnatione cuiuslibet aduersitatis. cū d̄r. ipse sit nobis princeps militie. isti sunt principes sup̄ omnē terrā cōstituti. isti sunt principes populorū cū deo abrahā p̄gregati. isti sunt principes militie exercitus christi. q̄. **C**or. x. **A**rma militie nostre non sunt carnalia sed potentia deo ad destructionē munitionum cōsilia destruētes. et omnē altitudinē extolentē se aduersus sciētiā dei. isti sunt milites christi nos defendentes. per arma iustitie a dextris et a sinistris. q̄. **C**or. vi. **I**psi ei⁹ p̄ arma iustitie a dextris nos defendunt q̄n nos docent habere modestiā in p̄sēp̄is p̄ arma iustitie a sinistris nos defendunt q̄n docent nos habere paciētiā in aduersis. isti sunt principes militie christi non solum in defensione subdite plebis. sed i expugnatione cuiuscunq̄ contrarie p̄tatis. **U**nde in premissa auctoritate d̄r. cōsilia destruētes et omnē altitudinē extolentē se aduersus sciētiā dei. altitudinē hereticorū tyrannorū demoniorū. **N**on nōle enī christi etiā demonia eiecā sunt. et q̄ isti apostoli sup̄ parū principatū bene se habuerūt. iō sup̄ principatū magnū p̄stituti sunt. vñ cuiuslibet ipsorū potest dici id **M**ar. xij. **E**xge serue bone et fidelis q̄ sup̄ pauca fuisti fidelis. super multa te cōstituiā. intra in gaudiū dñi cui quod nobis cōcedat iesus christus qui viuit et regnat per omnia secula seculorū Amen.

Sermones petruiles de sanctis p̄ anni circulum fratris **D**ugonis de prato florido **O**rdinis sancti **D**ominici se creatoris faustissime finiunt. **I**mpressi **H**eydelberge Anno dominici natalis **M**.ccc.lxxxvij. kalendas februarij 48.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASSOCIATED WITH THE
TILDEN FOUNDATION
R L

ZINNA.

HERMANNUS NITZSCHEWITZ. Nouum beate Marie Virgis psalterium 1492
 nouiſt ad ſci 9teritō3 9fectũ actum . . . anno
 1489 . . . et Anno Nonagesimosecũdo in mense Septēbri ad
 Illustrissimas cesarias regiasq[ue] man⁹ pñcialit̃ presentatñ
 Nunc et in Tzena Cisterciensi ordiſ deuoto clauſtro im-
 pressum. Quarto, 116 leaves.

It is believed that this work was issued from a press at the monastery of Zinna in 1492. It is quite certain that no other book was printed there during the fifteenth century. The name of the printer is unknown.

LUNEBURG.

THOMÆ A KEMPIS. De Imitatione Christi et de contemptu omniun 1493
 vanitatum mundi [Colophon:] Luneborch impressus
 per me Iohannem Luce. Anno dñi. M. cccc. xciii. xxii. die
 mensis maij. Finit feliciter. Folio.

This is the only book known to have been printed at Luneburg in the fifteenth century, and all the information we have about its printer is contained in this Colophon.

FRIBOURG.

SPIEGEL DER WAREN RHETORIC mit jrn glidern cluger 1493
 reden etc. [Colophon:] Friburg in Brisgau, durch Fridrichen
 Riedrer Versamelt, gedruckt un Volendet 1493. Folio.

The earlier writers mention an edition of "S. Bonaventuræ in iv libros sententiarum" as being the first book printed at Fribourg, and name Kilianus Piscator as the printer. One of the most learned and careful of the later bibliographers pronounces the Spiegel the first, and says it is dated the "Wednesday before St. Luke's day, 1493," which was October 18 of that year. There is no doubt about its being the first in which the name of the printer and date appear together.

OPPENHEIM.

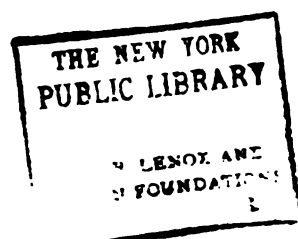
- 1494 WIGANDI WIRT Dyalogus apologeticus adversus Trithemium de Conceptione Virginis Mariæ Oppenheimii, 1494. Quarto.

Several other books were printed at Oppenheim during the fifteenth century, but none of them discloses the name of the printer.

FREISINGEN.

- 1495 COMPENDIOSA MATERIA pro iuuenum informatione satis magistraliter compilata. Cuius titulus es tu scholaris. [Colophon:] Impressum Freisingen per Johannem Schœffler Anno domini m. cccc. xcv. Sexto Kalendas Julii. Quarto.

Deschamps describes a *Missale Frisingense* printed by John Sensenschmidt of Bamberg in 1487, which he would have his readers infer was printed at Freisingen, but cites no evidence to sustain such an inference. Schœffler, whose name appears in the Colophon of the *Compendiosa materia*, had a press at Ulm in 1493, 1497, 1498, and 1499; and in 1495 printed this one book at Freisingen, it being the only one known to have been issued from a press in that town during the fifteenth century.



FREYBERG.

(IN SAXONY.)

MISSALE ECLESIE MISNIENSIS. [Colophon:] Opus iuxto 1495
 rubricum iam dictæ suæ Misnensis diœcesis diligenti opera
 castigatum atque distinctum per industrium Conradum Kache-
 losen, huis impresso sic artis Magistrum, oppidique Lipsensis
 concivem in oppido eodem inchoari, atque grassante pertifero
 morbo in oppido Frieberg perfici et feliciter finiri procuravit die
 lunæ m, Nov. nono. MCCCC.LXXXXV.

Kachelosen (or Kacheloven) was probably driven from Leipsic by the pest to Freyberg, where he remained long enough to print this one work, which is the only one known to have been issued from a press in that town during the fifteenth century. In 1496 we find him again at work in Leipsic. This Missale is a very great rarity, and I do not know where a copy can be found.

OFFENBURG.

QUADRAGESIMALE ROBERTI DE LICIO De peccatis cū aliquib⁹ 1496
 sermōibus annexis. [Colophon:] Impressū in Offenburg Anno
 dñi. 1496. Ipsa vigilia epyphanie. Quarto, 202 leaves.

The only book known to have been printed at this place before the year 1501. The name of the printer is not known. There is a copy in the collection of the author. See plate No. 9.

MUNICH.

QUADRAGESIMALE diui concionatoris PAULI Wañ Doctoris sacre 1497
 theologie [Colophon:] impressum per Iohannem Schopsser, in
 Monachi. [Circa 1497.] Quarto, 105 leaves.

The weight of authority seems to be in favor of the belief that Schopsser worked at Augsburg until 1497, and in that year went to Munich and set up a press there. Panzer, however, does not name him among the printers of the former city. This book, which bears his name, is probably the only one printed with movable metal types, at Munich, before the end of the fifteenth century. A copy is in the collection of the author. See plate No. 10.

TUBINGEN.

- 1498 LECTURA FRATRIS PAULI scriptoris ordinis minorũ de obseruãtia quã edidit declarãdo subtilissimas doctoris subtilis sententias circa Magistrum in primo libro. [Colophon:] Explicit exactas expositio ordinaria lectura ordinarie facta in quentu fratrum mino[rum] in alma vniuersitate Tuwingñ. Vbi et impressa est huius per artis gnarũ Magistrũ Iohannẽ Ottmar. Anno salut⁹ m. cccc. xcviij. xxiiij. die Martij. Folio, 198 leaves. At Reutlingen, also, Ottmar or Othmar was the first printer.

OLMUTZ.

- 1500 AUGUSTINUS MORAVUS. Tractatus contra heresim Valdensium Augustini de Olomucz ad Ioannem Aygrum Physicum Secretarium. [Colophon:] Impressum in regali Ciuitate Olumucensi per me Conradum Bomgathen anno Domini m. quingentesimo. xxix. die mensis octobris. Quarto.

This is believed to be the only book printed at Olmutz during the fifteenth century. Conrad Bomgarten, or Baumgarten, is not known to have had a press elsewhere.

XXVI

Insuffragane. **I**nsuffragane Diabo? 2 tenet
te hoc vicio 2 pcedit dū nūme den vidē
boles redivos. Vi. an indē. **L**aro. **M**iam
diuturna des vicijs alimēta mīstrat. vñ
in tercio libro **R**egū. **L**egit. q. salomō dū
struere templū 2 edificare iacrauit i sta/
tu grante fuit. **E**o cū se redit deni seduct?
a mīerib? lupane vacas tempū idolis
fabricavit. **E**xist. **D**avid vi. br. **I**sa. **E**quis
hī. 2. rñ. c. cū remanē in bierim in quie
te cōmīsit adulterū cū ber sedec. **N**ō bē/
ro. ad nūstū monachū ait. **I**n videri
est omnia oculo suo. **E**gyptioz monasteria
hic morē tenent vt nullū abiq? labore 2
ope suscipiāt. nō nā. ppter vite necessaria
q? ppter aie salutē. ne vagez mente pñit
q?is cogitand? 2 instar formicāz. bieru
salc ostiā suā dūantur pedes suos.
Erbus fructū? in regula fraiz mīno/
rū oīc. **F**rantes illi qd? grana redit oīs
labo adī labo et fideliter 2 deuote iis q?
excluso oculo aie unūmō. **I**sc oīs 2 de/
uotōis spm nō extinguit. **E**t **D**icō. **D**e
cō. di. v. c. **I**unib? factio aliqd opus vt
sq? Diabo? re inuācia occupatū. **E**t ar/
tra re tenu. **E**t illi cū pdam. **S**. **M**ez. oculo
firas 2 voluptas sunt arma hosti? antiq?
ad mīcras capiedas aīas. **E**t **I**obanes
cassian? collatorib? parz. **M**od? egyptū
ab antiq? parib? facta est sūa organz
mōachu vno tamōc pulsari. oculo vno
strumētia spūitib? actualiari. **E**t is oculo
firas filia sit accidie in Diabo? oculo sum
in accidia cōsumat 2 instigat vt et? rediū
ad omē op? bonū augcat. **L**egit in vñi
parz q? ab hūis anthoni? tētarōe accidie
vixerat? cepit clamare ad oīm dīcans.
Dñe volo salu? fieri sed nō pñitū me
coquantes mee. **E**t sūbito vidit iunem
pulcherrimū q? angeli? erat ponēte se ad se
dendū et ad labo adūm spōtas 2 ide ad
modū surgere ad orandū. **E**t itez post
paz reponētē se ad opandū 2 postea sur
gerit ad orandū. **L**ūg plures aliamē/
tia vici? ad virtūz se posuisse bēnūm/
dicit angel? sic fac 2 saluus eris.
Et bono pot? fugere accidia q? oēm
2 meditationē ac frementēz lacrimas.
Lepitūlū recitū
Et cū mīstū. **E**xclamandū de
accidia dicit remediatio. **E**t is
multa sint 3 accidia emēdis. in p mune
sufficiat ponere tria
Eprimū est deuota oratio
q? secundū diligens meditatio
q? tertiū lacrimarū frequētiatio.
Et cū lacrimarū frequētiatio.
q? tertiū remediū est deuota orō. **S**. docu
it dñs? discipulos domitēz p trifficia
vbi. **M**at. **L**xxv. c. **I**gūlarē 2 orare ne
intretis in tentatōz. qñ dīcēt. oīs vos
inuadit ne succubas qñarōi accidie qñ
sintar mentes vras. **I**de etiā ait loquēs
de tribulatiōib? in fine mādū. **D**ixit ne si
ad fuga vñ bīene vñ sabbato. **E**t **I**gūlarē
iū. **E**. **D**icams ē frīgida 2 sabbato ē octi
um 2 rēdes. **V**ult ergo dīcēt. orare ne su
gliens id ē op? bonū cessat? et accidia q?
puent et frīgideret dūm amonē 2 o/
cio seu dēt compali. **M**ultū est vobz nō
soli 3 accidia sed 3 qdāz. **P**at? et quēz
libz tētarōes fīdels hūilīz oīs. **I**deo
Dicō. ad cūthochū ait. **N**ec est? ante
sumas nisi orōe pñissa. nec recedat a mē
sa nisi gñe refect? creatori. **M**onit? bis
reng surgendū renouandū de scripturā
qñ mēoria tēntant? **E**t gradīctes hosti
um amēt orō. redētib? de plēcia occur
rat orō amēz sēssio nec pñ compūscat
redēcat q? aīa pascat. **I**de ille. **E**t **D**icam
dū remediū. contra accidia est diligens
meditatio precipue vite et passiois dñi
fī. **I**nde ad **I**ohannes. **M**z. **P**aulus ait.
Recogitare cū qui nalem sustinuit ad/
uerfus semetipm pñadiōem. **S**. **C**hrīstū
vt nō fatigant amnis vñs deficiētes.
Icū pñatio. **N**ec sabbat? tēno? **P**erit.
q? dicit. **D**uādū vīctro mēoz ero labo/
rum quos dñs iuspe sustinuit in pñadiō

XXCVI

Nec tñ apōstolis bē fortitudo sup
malit? mētia est. **Q**uāto 2 sanctas vt
se dīcā iunnet? cōfessionibus vīgibus
2 martiribus. **D**us nā fecit compēsalū
bonoz cōtemporeos eos qui pñ mēdis
nudi sicut sunt nisi spūalīctus. **D**us
debitare fecit i solitudine i pēdūz ami
sume ieiunīe discipulū. 2 verberibus
affligentes. nisi i pūsanctus. **D**us de
niq? fecit martyres animo intrepido tot
illara tormentis equitissimā cruciatū
um genit? perpen nisi i pūsanct? **Q**ui
admirat plurimū sumū? in fide pñolu
dar tēbemas dūm supēda omia i sēu
fragū mulierū iunnet? conspiciunt? **D**
ver? supēda virtus i pūsanct? **I**de
bonos iupis bonos dēuauit. **D** gra/
tia dei dēas copiolissime dī pñia q?
retentis bonis celestis efficit. **D** fons
indēficiens bonitatz dei ad quē dēat mor
nāles cōfingere sicut tēbent? quoniam
vt inquit. **L**ysanias in epistola ad bonaz
rum. **P**rofluēte largiet? spūe nullis **S**
mibus pñam. nec vllas cōturbantibus
clausūz iūta cerna merat? specie refrens
tur. **M**z. **I**unet? cūbret? affluēt?
vñstū in pēcie iunet? pēcie. **D**us
in illas fīdē capēz. **E**fficit? **I**ā nū unde
grate inundantes beatus **M**z. **E**clie.
Exuplia corde iūz pñulmū vt pñ
istimē tēus i pñulmū suo repler? cor?
da nostra. **D**ui sit benedictus in seclis se
culorum. **A**men.
Fines
Et pñit? quadregīmalē de peccat? ce
prum in ciuitate. **L**ū. **I**ohz compicūz
ad laudē 2 glām ostūpōrtans dei 2 bēg/
mē glōse. **M**. **A**re ac beatissimū patris
francūci? 2 noui sēnti. **B**onauenture
Amen. **F**inū est anno dñi millesimoz
dringentesimo octuagesimo octavo dīc. vt
mēilis octobris hora vespertina. **E**t un
pessū in **P**stemburg. **A**mmo dñi. **A**y. 6.
ipia vīgilia epyrbane.

PFORZHEIM (PHORCA).

JOHANNES ALTENSTAIG. Vocabularius. [Colophon:] Phorce im- 1500
pressit Thomas Anselmus Badensis. M.D. Quarto.

This is the only book printed at Pforzheim during the fifteenth century,
and by a printer whose history, beyond his connection with that place, is
unknown.



Sunt Quiderim?

2. Impugnando in vi imaginaria dicitur
 facere ymagines sicut in speculo
 2. uolucando in ouerfas rez spes tranf
 mutacio 2 inter? le imaginatio pñtioo
 uolificatio i fantasia p ymagi. formioz

nigroformantici p̄ aduirtatōes
 demonum. **E**tiā dicitur
 q̄ quidam incantatos sic ad
 iurabat dicēis q̄ ipsi impus
 mebant in fantasma hominū
 q̄ videbatur eis quomō vi
 galli qui filo trabebat festu
 cam trabet maximam tras
 beam cum magnis fimbis **E**t
 cum incantatos modicam li
 garum feni diuidet i plu
 res particulas videbat alpis
 dicēis q̄ diuidet equum
 suū per frustra ⁊ cum eis mit
 teret dicte frustra per boipi
 cia eis recepta posita recu
 bante illatronic nūl inuenie
 bant nūl modicas ligaturas
 feni **A**uofificabat autē sic
 boies in fantasia eoz impu
 mēns ymaginē auis vel alie
 rius aialis vt bō videret fiba
 effe illud animal qd̄ impfic
Pec **E**t incen in spe mo vob
 s: **A**tem in vitapartū **E**c
 gitur b̄ machatio egypto q̄
 cum quidē homo aduarnat

Et ex alijs doctoribus abbe
do legentibus et audientibus
ad profectum et hic a pecca
tis purgati sunt custoditi per
gradum. ego cum illis mce
ar adipisci victorie palmam
qua nobis concedere digna
tur dominus noster ihesus cri
stus in cuius benedictus.
 Amen.

Collech sunt Scemoi
 mesi ista per Psalium avam
 artium e lacte pagule in di
 gnium pfectorem. Anno do
 muni **Abellimo** quibusdā
 celmo fectas limo octavo. e
 finit Anno **Scraglimono**
 no. tunc **Psatras** pcedat
 lozem e ad populu e aduen
 tum e tunc psequens p
 nunciata. **Et** per pua letori e
 quator boz p co.

**Symposium per Jo
Dannem Schopier
in Wormaci.**



ITALY.

SUBIACO.

CICERO DE ORATORE, libri III. Quarto, s. l. s. a.

1465

After the capture and sacking of Mentz, in 1462, by Adolphus of Nassau, two German printers, Conrad Sweynheim and Arnold Pannartz, supposed to have been workmen of Gutenberg and Schoeffer, found their way to Italy. In 1465 we find them established at a Benedictine monastery in the little village of Subiaco, thirteen miles from Rome. In a list of their books, which formed a part of an appeal sent by them to Pope Sextus IV. in 1472, they mention four books printed by them before they left Subiaco for Rome. Their first they call "Donatus pro Puerulis," of which no copy is known; the second, an edition of one of the works of Lactantius, which for more than four hundred years has been considered the first book printed in Italy; and the third, an edition of Cicero de Oratore, libri III., which turns out to be the first of their known productions instead of the second. Signor Carlo

Fumagalli, of Leghorn, has discovered a copy of this work of Cicero, which contains a well authenticated inscription, dated "pridie Kal, Octobres 1465." The Lactantius was finished the 29th of that month. The Althorp collection has a copy of this scarce book, and another is in the National Library at Paris. See plate No. 11.

ROME.

1467 M. TVLLII CICERONIS Epistolarum ad Familiares Libri XVI.

[Colophon:]

Hoc Conradus opus suueynheym ordine miro
Arnoldusque simul pannartz una aede colendi
Gente theotonica: romae expedire fodalef
In domo petri de Maximo. M. CCCC. LXVII.

Quarto, 246 leaves.

In 1467 we find these printers installed in the house of Prince Massimo, at Rome, under whose patronage and protection they worked until September, 1472. The last book bearing their joint names was issued in December, 1473. They probably separated then,—Pannartz continuing to print books at Rome, while Sweynheim engaged himself in engraving maps upon metal for an edition of the Geography of Ptolemy (printed in 1478), and died in 1477 before he had completed them. A copy is in the National Library at Paris.

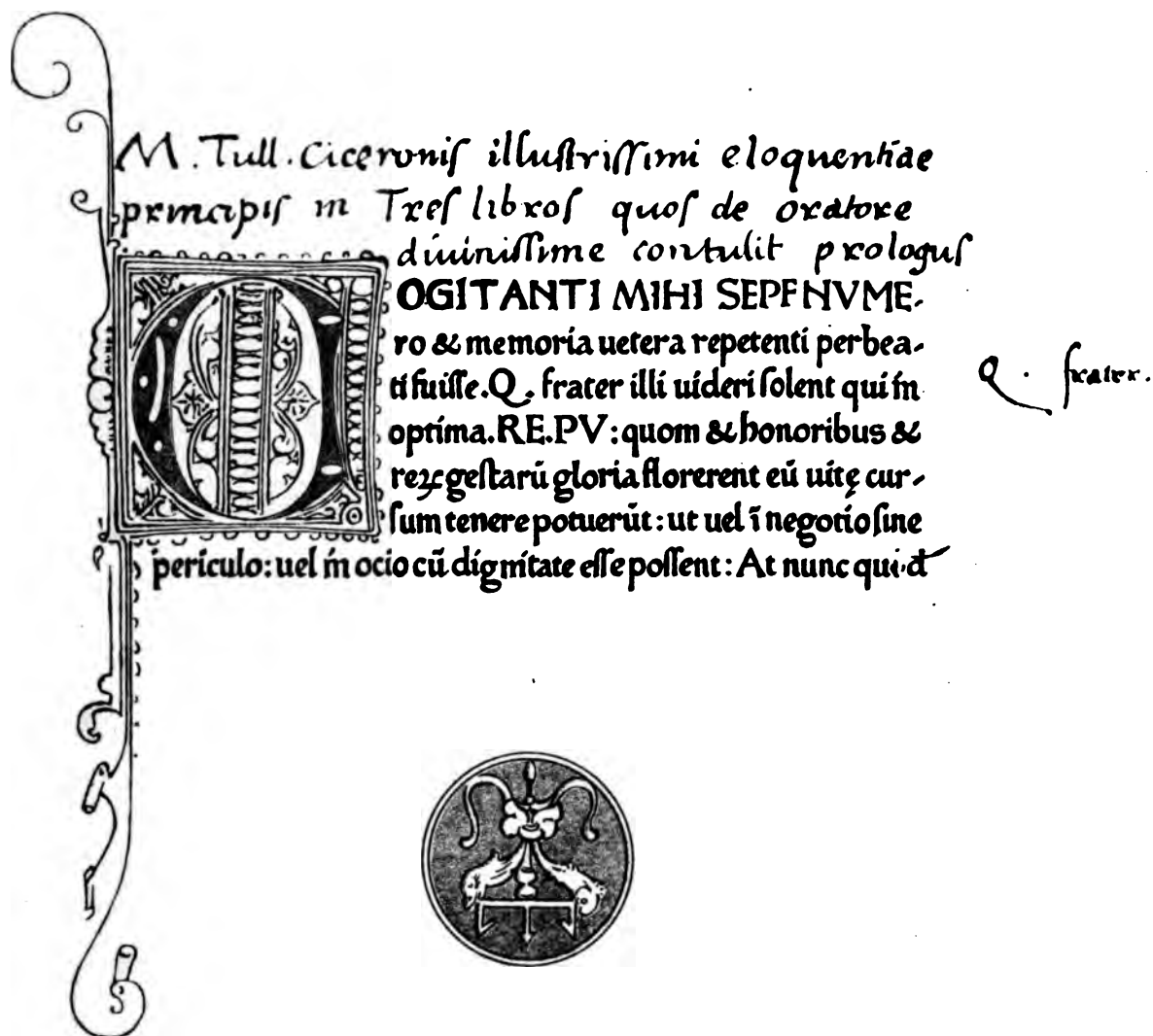
VENICE.

1469 M. TULLII CICERONIS. Epistolæ ad Familiares. [Colophon:]

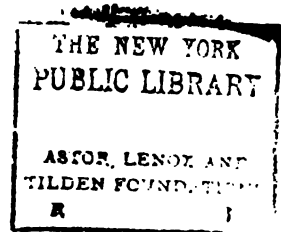
Primus in Adriaca formis impressit aenis
Urbe libros Spira genitus de stirpe Iohannes.
In reliquis sit quanta, vides, spes, lector, habenda
Quom labor hic primus calami superauerit artem.

MCCCC.LXVIII. Folio, 125 leaves.

John de Spire, presumably of Spire on the Rhine, was the first printer at Venice. He only completed three works, and died while engaged upon

Tab. I.^a

Correctus & emendatus fideliter hic Editus per
 A. Tridentonē Confrerente optimo & docto
 pre meo fratre Johanne Tibuohno pruiti
 octobres. M. cccc. lxx.



the fourth,—*De Civitate Dei*,—in 1470. In the Colophon of this last mentioned work the names of the two brothers, John and Vindelin, appear together for the only time.

Several writers have asserted that Nicholas Jensen, a native of France, and a workman of great skill, was the first printer at Venice. M. Paul Lacroix [*"Bibliophile Jacob"*], the very learned Curator of the Library of the Arsenal at Paris, as late as 1878 printed an unqualified statement to that effect. I am at loss to know from what source this information is obtained. I have never seen or heard of any book of Jensen's printed before the year 1470. Previous to the year 1501, Venice had recorded more than two hundred printers and about three thousand editions of books. There is a copy of the work described in the collection of Colonel Brayton Ives, of New-York, and another at the National Library, Paris. See plate No. 12.

FOLIGNO.

LEONARDI ARETINI de bello Italico adversus Gothos. [Colophon :] 1470

Hunc libellum Emilianus de Orfinis Eulginas et Iohannes Numeister theutunicus, eiusq[ue] sotii impresserunt Fulginei in domo eiusdē Emiliani anno domini Millesimoquadringētesimoseptuagesimo feliciter. Folio, 71 leaves.

Numeister is believed to have learned his art with Gutenberg. There are some grounds for a belief that he may have been one of the first printers at Perugia, and M. Claudin makes it appear that he printed the first book at Albi, in Languedoc, and afterward finished his career as a printer at Lyons. Copies are at Althorp, National Library, Paris, and in the collection of the author. See plate No. 13.

TREVÌ.

HISTORIA quomodo beatus Franciscus petivit a Christo indulgentiam pro ecclesia sanctæ Mariæ de Angelis. . . . In Trevia (*per Joannem Renardi*), 1470. Folio.

John Reynard, a German, was the only printer at Trevi during the fifteenth century. He issued from his press only two books; the second bears his name.

FERRARA.

- 1471 M. VALERII MARTIALIS EPIGRAMMATA. [Colophon:] Hic terminatur totū opus Martialis Valerii Impressum Ferrarie die secūda Iulii. Anno Domini, M. LXXI. Quarto, 192 leaves.

This exceedingly rare and valuable specimen of early printing is supposed to have come from the press of Andreas Belfortis Gallus, the first printer at Ferrara. He used the same types afterward, in a book bearing his name and printed the same year.

MILAN.

- 1471 POMPEIUS FESTUS de verborum significatione liber. [Colophon:] FINIS FESTI POMPEII LIBER EXPLETUS EST Mediolani Tertio Nonas Augustas. Millesimo: Quadringentesimo: Septuagesimo Primo Ad: Honorem Galeaz Mariæ Mediolani Ducis Quinti. Ac Ducatus Sui Anno Quinto. Quarto, 80 leaves.

Several bibliographers have admitted the claim of Lavagna, that he was the first printer at Milan, and seem to have accepted his own assertion about himself, without the usual grain of salt. This is his statement, made in a colophon two years after the first dated book by Zarotus: "Mediolani die XII. Februarii 1473 per Magistrum Filippum Lavagnia *hvis artis Stampandi in hac urbe primum latorem atque inventorum.*" It does not appear in any other account that he was a printer, and so far as we know he hired printers, and Zarotus, of Parma, was probably his first, and this edition of Festus the first Milan book with a certain date. Copies are at Althorp, the National Library, Paris, and in the author's collection. See plate No. 14.

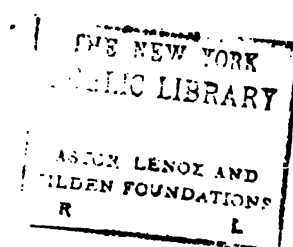
M. Tullij Ciceronis epistolarum familiarum liber primus inopi
Ad lentulum praconsulem. M. T. C. Lentulo praconsuli S. D.



Go omni officio ac potius pietate erga te ceteris satisfacio
omnibus: mihi ipse nunq̃ satisfacō. Tanta enī magnitudo
est tuorū erga me meritorū: ut cū tu nisi pfecta re de me nō
conquiesci: ego quia non idem in causa tua officio: uitam
mihi eē acerbam putē. In causa hęc sūt. Hāmonius Regis
Legatus apte pecuīa nos oppugnat. Res agit p eosdē credi-
tores per quos cum tu aderas agebatur. Regis causa si qui
sunt q̃ uelīt q̃ pauci sunt omnes rem ad Pompeium deferri uolunt. Senatus
religionis calūniam non religione sed maliuolentia & illius regie largitiōis
iuidia comprobat Pompeiū & hortari & orare & iam liberius accusare & mo-
nere ut magnam ifamiam fugiat nō desistimus. Sed plane nec precibus nrīs
nec admoitionibus nrīs reliq̃ locū. Nam cū in sermone quotidiano tum in
senatu palam sic egit causam tuam: ut neq̃ eloquētia maiore quisq̃ neq̃ graui-
tate neq̃ studio nec contentione agere potuerit Cū sūma testificatione tuorū
in se officiorū & amoris erga te sui. Marcellinū tibi esse iratū scis. Is hac regis
causa excepta ceteris in rebus se acerrimū tui defensorem fore ostendit. Quod
dat accipimus. Quod instituit referre de religiōe & sēpe iam rettulit ab eo d̃
duci nō pōt. Res ante idus acta sic est. Nā hęc idibus mane scripsi. Hortensii
& mea et luculi sententia cedit religioni de exercitu.

Q. CICERO TIRONI S. D.
M Irificā mihi uerberationē cessationis epistola dedisti. Nam quę parcius
frater perscripserat uerecundia uidelicet & properatione: ea tu sine assensioē
ut erant ad me scripsisti: & maxiē de consulibus designatis: quos ego pētus
noui libidinum & languoris effēmminatissimi animi plenos: qui nisi a gu-
bernaculis recesserint: maximum ab uniuerso naufragio periculū est. Incre-
dibile est quę ego illos scio oppositis gallorum castris in cēstiuīs fecisse: quos
ille latro nisi aliquid firmitus fuerit: societate uitiorum deliniet. Res est aut
tribunitiis: aut priuatis consiliis munienda. Nam isti duo uix sunt digni:
quibus alteri cesanam: alteri coſsutianarum tabernarum fundamenta credas.
Te ut dixi fero oculis. Ego uos ad .iiii. kalen. uidebo: tuosq̃ oculos etiam si
te ueniens in medio foro uidero: dissuauabor. Me ama. Vale.

Primus in Adriaca formis impressit acnis
Urbe Libros Spira genitus de stirpe Iohannes
In reliquis sit quanta uides spes lector habenda
Quom Labor hic primus calami superauerit artem



BOLOGNA.

PUBLIUS OVIDIUS NASO. Poemata et ejusdem uita [After 1471
the Dedication and the Life:] Huius opera Balthesar
Azoguidus ciuis bononiensis primus in sua ciuitate artis
impressorie iuentor impressit. M. CCCC. LXXI. Folio,
447 leaves.

There is in existence a *Cosmographia Ptolemæi*, printed at Bologna by
Dominic de Lapis, bearing the false date of 1462, which ought to be 1482.
The Ovid described is, without doubt, the first book of Bologna. A copy is
in the National Library, Paris, and another at Althorp.

NAPLES.

BARTHOLUS DE SAXOFERRATO. Lectura super I. et II. parte 1471
Codicis. [Colophon:] Explicit lectura super Codice
Anno M. CCCC. LXXI. . . . SIXTUS RIESSINGER. ——— EIU-
DEM Lectura in tres reliquos libros codicis X. XI. et XII.
[Colophon:] Et sic est finis huius lecture SIXTUS
RIESSINGER. Folio.

Riessinger was a priest as well as a printer, and in several instances
annotated the books which came from his press. A copy is in the
National Library, Paris.

PAVIA.

ANTONII DE BVRGOS liber super Decretalium III, de emptione et 1471
uenditione Papiæ, M. CCCC. LXXI. Quarto.

Another book, "Joh. Mat. de Ferraris de Gradi Practice (Medica)
Papie m. ccclxxi., die ix. Octobris," is also without the name of the

printer. The name of Antonius de Carcano, the first known printer at Pavia, appears in a colophon for the first time in 1476. The work described is believed to have been issued by him.

SAVIGLIANO.

- 1471 GUIDONIS DE MONTE ROTHERII Manipuli curatorum liber utilissimus. [Colophon:] Per Christophorum Beyamum et Johannem Glim. [1471.] Folio, 137 leaves.

It is asserted that John Glim, or Glein, a young German, who learned his art of Sweynheim and Pannartz, left Rome and went to Savigliano in 1470 or 1471, and there, under the patronage of Chirs. Beggiamo, printed three or four books. As they are all without dates, it is not known which was the first. A copy is at the National Library, Paris.

TREVISO.

- 1471 BEATI AUGUSTINI DE SALUTE sive de aspiratione anime ad Deum liber. [Colophon:]

Hic Taruisina nam primus cœpit in urbe

Artifici raros ære notare libros.

. . . . :: Tarvisii :: M :: CCCC :: LXXI :: Quarto, 20 leaves.

Gérard de Lisa, of Flanders, printed at Treviso from 1471 to 1498. We find the name of *Gerardus de Flandria* at Venice, 1477, 1478; at Civitas, Austria (Friuli), 1480; and at Udine in 1485. Doubtless, these two names represent one person. A copy is at the National Library, Paris.

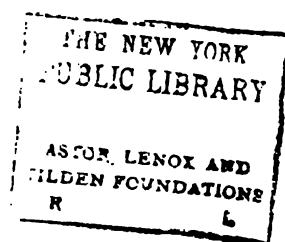
FLORENCE.

- 1471 SERVII HONORATI MAURI grammatica explanatio in Bucolica,
1742 Georgica et Æneidem Maronis. [At end of the Bucolics:]

apparitores vocari. furibunde arepto pugione, qui sibi ad corā pendebat ī Belſariū ruit: eūq; paulo infra ſto. machū ꝑcuſſit. Quod niſi circūſtātes ſubito accuſſiſſent, ac in extorto pugione, ipſum ī manibus apparitorū tra. didiſſent: ſupꝑma dies illa. Belſario fuiſſet, eiufq; inte. ritus cuncta ſimul ſecū in ruinā traxiſſet, Gothiq; eodē die regē domini efficiebant. Sed non permittit dei beni. gnitas tāta mala cōtingere. Cōſtatinus paulo poſt iu. bente Belſario iſterificū. Nec multo poſtea. Gothi furti. Romā capere tentauerūt. ꝑmo per aq̄ductū quēdā uia noctu q̄ſita. deinde ratibus traiecto amne iuxta martiū cāpū. Sed utroq; ī loco eos ſefellit ſpes. Nā, & per aq̄. ductū cōſpecta lumina fraude illoꝝ detexerūt, & ob. ſtraſo aq̄ductu, facultas eis ꝑſciſa eſt īuadēdi: & ad cā. pum martiū detecta prodicio conatū eoꝝ irritauit. fuit autē ꝑdicio ī hūc modū cōpoſita. Duo ex infima ple. be homines iuxta templū beāti petri habitabāt. Id tem. plū ut oſtendimus: Gothi nūq; uiolauerūt ſed ediſſita eius, & homines ī hiis habitātes ueneratione apoſtoli iſleſa ſeruabāt. hi ergo duo ſermone cū Vitige habue. rūt, de urbe ꝑdenda. Querebāt uero facultas talis. In ſra campū martiū quodā loco ualde iſtilia, & pene ne. glecta erāt mēnia, cōſiſis utꝑto ueteribus munimēto, ſi beris, Vitigis igit lintres, & rates, & omīſariā nauigia ad pōtē Miluiū parari fecerat. Noctūq; latēter ſecūdo amne diſmiſſis ratibus, militibuſq; īpoſitis, urbe ī uade. re cōſtituerat. Multitudine enī exercitus ī exteriori ri. pa exiſtente, per facilē fore ſperabat, ut expoſitis ꝑmis militibus, aliq; atq; alii cōtinuo iſſidē ratibus traſſerent,

cōuerſus continue dimicās, ad extremū in faciē corruit. Erat ſere ſexta diei hora, cum Theias occubuit. Gothi tamē ob regis mortem nequaq; deteriti uſq; ad noctē pugnauerunt, nunq; pedem referentes. factis deniq; te nebris pūgna ceſſauit. cū primo ſolis ortu cepta fuiſſet. Ea nocte utriq; armati ſteterūt, utq; dies apparuit rur. ſus in pūgnam reditum eſt, et uſq; ad ſolis occaſū cū magna ſrage utriuſq; partis dimicatū. Tandem uero Gothi ad Narſetem oratoribus miſſis uelle ſe italia ex. cedere obtulerunt, ſi incolumes abire aſportareq; ſua permittantur. Sin hec ſibi non ꝑmittat Narſes, q̄ diu uiuant tam diu pungnare non deſituros eſſe. Que cū iſtellexiſſet Narſes, in cōſilio re diſcuſſa, illis ꝑmittere decreuit. ne aduerſus diſꝑatos homines magno ſuoꝝ detrimento uictoriam adipiſcatur. Inter hec ad mille equites ex Gothoꝝ caſtris auſugerāt magniſq; itineri. bus Bapiam, et alia traſpadanū oppida petierūt. Reliq; aut ſedere cum Narſete iſto ſua priuatiū aſportantes Italia excedere, ac nūq; aduerſus Romanū imperium bellū gerere promiſerunt libertate tamen retenta ſine ulla Romani imperii ſubiectione. Quo facto Cumas, ac cetera quę ſuperāt oppida Narſes recepit, Finiſq; fuit anni Decimoſtaui huius belli.

Hunc libellum Emilianus de Orſinis Fulginas & Iohannes Numeiſter theutunicus: eiufq; ſotii feliciter impreſſerunt. Fulginei in domo eiufdē Emiliani anno domini Milleſimoquadringēte, ſmoſeptuageſimo feliciter.



. . . . VII. idus novembres. MCCCC LXXI Bernardvs Cennius
aurifex et Dominicus eius. F. . . . uolumen hoc primum
impresserunt. . . . [At end of the Georgics:] Servii Honorati
. . . in Georgica . . . explanatio explicit V. idus
Januarias. MCCCCLXXI. . . . [At end of the volume:] . . .
Bernardus Cenninus et Dominicus eius. F. . . . im-
presserunt. Petrus eiusdem Bernardi. F. emendavit
Absolutum opus Nonis Octobribus, MCCCCLXXII. Florentiæ.
Folio, 237 leaves.

Bernardo Cennini was a native of Florence. He was a worker in metal, and goldsmith, and assisted Ghiberti in making the doors of the Baptistery. He and his two sons were the first to introduce the art of printing to the people of Florence. Copies are in the National Library, Paris, and at Althorp.

CREMONA.

LECTURA ANGELI DE PERVSIO super I. P. ff. novi [super primam 1472
partem Digesti novi.] [Colophon:] Impressa et completa fuit
p Dionysium de Paravesino, et Stephanum de Merlinis
de Leucho territorii Mediolanensis in Civitate Cremona sub
anno M. cccc. LXXII^o, die martii, xxvi. Januarii. Folio.

This Dionysius was a native of a little place in the environs of Milan, called Paravesino. He printed at Milan, in 1476, the first Greek book,—a grammar by Lascaris.

PADUA.

LA FIAMMETTA DEL BOCCACIO. [Colophon:] M. cccc. LXXII. Die. 1472
xxi. Marcii. Finis. Fvit. Fiamete. Bar. val. Patauus F. F.
Martinus de septē arboribus Prutenus. Quarto, 132 leaves.

These abbreviations "Bar. Val." stand for Bartholomaeus de Val' de Zocchio, an influential citizen of Padua. His associate, Mar. de Septem Arboribus, was probably the printer of the firm, who had acquired a knowledge of his art in some other place. Several of their books are notable for qualities which are of first importance to those who admire fine work.

JESI.

- 1472 LA COMEDIA DI DANTE ALLEGHIERI di Firenze. [Colophon:]
 Explicit. liber. Dantis. impressus. a. magistro. Federico.
 veronensi. M. cccc. lxxii. Qvintodecimo. . Alendas. avgvsti.
 Quarto, 216 leaves.

Although the name of the place is not mentioned in the Colophon, writers generally agree that this edition of Dante was the first book printed at Jesi, and that Frederico of Verona was its printer. It has not been decided which is the first edition of this work,—the one under consideration, or the edition of Foligno of the same year.

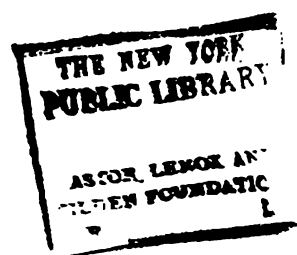
PARMA.

- 1472 PLUTARCHI Tractatus de liberis educandis, Guarino Veronensi interprete.—HIERONYMI Presbiteri de officiis liberorum erga parentes.—BASILII MAGNI de legendis gentilium libris oratio ad adolescentes, Leonardo Aretino interprete. [Colophon:]
 ipressit opus nobis Portilia Parmæ Andreas:
 Nono calendas octobres. M. cccc. lxxii. Quarto, 40 leaves.

Andreas Portilia, a native of Parma, was the first to set up a printing-press in that city. He probably learned the art from Azzoguidi of Bologna.

Ac Ducatus ~~XVI~~ Sui 75 Anno Quinto .

Sui 25 Anno Quinto .



MONDOVI or MONREALE.

TRACTATUS ANTHONINI archiepiscopi Florentini de institutione 1472
 confessorum. [Colophon:] Explicit summa confessionum seu
 interrogatorium pro simplicibus confessoribus editum ab archie-
 piscopo florentino, videlicet fratre Antonino ordinis predica-
 torum. Finita in Monte Regali: anno domini. M. cccc. LXXII.
 die xxiii. mensis octobris.

Quem genuit quondam germana Antuuerpia potens
 Matthiæ Antonius virtute insignis et arte
 Baldasar et socius Corderius
 finierunt Antonianam
 Arte nova formæ

At least one writer believes that Mathias, of Anvers, was one of the
 printers driven away from Mentz in 1462. A copy is at the National
 Library, Paris.

BRESCIA.

LEONARDI ARRETINI Epistolarvm familiarivm [libri VIII.] M cccc 1472
 LXXII. Folio, 79 leaves.

This very rare book is believed to be the first which was printed at
 Brescia, and from the press of Thomas Ferrando, the first known printer of
 that city. A copy is at the National Library, Paris.

FIVIZZANO.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS Opera. [Colophon:] 1472
 Sculperunt docti manibus sed pectore firmo
 Carmina uirgilii uatis super æthera noti

Iacobus existens primus. baptista sacerdos
 Atq[ue] Allexander comites in amore benigni
 Qui fuizani uiuunt super oppida digni.

M. CCCC. LXXII. Folio, 170 leaves.

Santander says that the "Iacobus" referred to was "Iacobus Lunensis de Fevizano," who was at Venice in 1477. He was probably employed by the priest "Baptista" and his associate "Alexander" to print two books at Fivizzano in 1472 and 1473. A copy is at the National Library, Paris.

MANTUA.

- 1472 IL DECAMERONE DI MESSER GIOVANNI BOCCACIO. [Colophon:]
 Mantue impressum Anno MCCCCLXXII. Petrus
 Adam de Michaelibus eiusdem vrbs ciuis imprimendi avctor.
 Folio, 263 leaves.

There is a small tract of Plutarch's in the National Library at Paris, which at least one writer believes to have been printed at Mantua before 1472; but I know of no existing testimony to uphold such a belief. There are at least five Mantua books of the date of 1472. A majority of the bibliographers have elected to accept the Decamerone as the first of the five. Of course, their selection is arbitrary. This book is of the greatest rarity. A copy is at Althorp.

SANT' ORSO, or SANT' URSINO.

- 1472 P. VIRGILII MARONIS Opera. [Colophon:] Vrbs basilea mihi
 nomen est Leonardus Achates. Qvi tua compressi Carmina
 diue Maro: Anno Christi humanati: M. CCCC. lxxij. Venet.
 Duce Nicol. Trono. Folio, 196 leaves.

In relation to the first printer and first book of St. Orso I shall venture no opinion, but will quote from the "Notice des Objets Exposés" of the



National Library, Paris: "Ce Virgile est, très-probablement, le premier livre imprimé dans le petit bourg de Sant' Orso ou Sant' Ursino près de Vicence." The many seemingly naked assertions to the effect that this book was the first printed at St. Orso, have crystallized themselves into an accepted fact; and since so many learned writers have accepted this set conclusion, I must confess that I am not bold enough, in this instance at least, to disagree with them.

VERONA.

VALTVRIVS ARIMINENSIS. De Re Militari. [Colophon:] Iohannes 1472
ex uerona oriundus: Nicolai cyrugie medici filius: Artis im-
pressorie magister: hunc de re militari librum elegantissimum:
litteris et figuratis signis sua in patria primus impressit. An.
M. CCCCLXXII. Folio, 262 leaves of 37 lines to page.

Panzer, Santander, and Hain assign a book to the press of this city as early as 1470. There is no evidence, however, of that being the date of the printing of the work they mention, and it probably refers to the time of the completion of its translation. The wood-engravings in this edition of Valturius have been attributed to Matteo Pasta. A copy is in the National Library at Paris.

MESSINA.

LA VITA del glorioso SANCTO HIERONIMO doctore excellentissimo. 1473
[Colophon:] Finita è questa opera nela magnifica cita Messina
di Sicilia per Mastro rigo dalamanìa nel anno
M. CCCC. LXXIII. a di xv d'April Quarto.

According to Deschamps, Heinrick Alding, a German printer, who had probably worked with Sweenheim and Pannartz at Rome, and Mastro Rigo are the same. Santander says he left Rome for Catane in 1471, and

not succeeding there, set up the first press at Messina in 1473. It is possibly true that he was the first printer at Messina, but up to this time it has not been conclusively proved that he printed this book.

GENOA.

- 1474 NICOLAI DE AVSMO Supplementum summæ quæ PISANELLA uocatur.
[Colophon:] Expletum feliciter Ianue. X. Kalendas Iulii,
Millesimo quadrīgētē L.II.º quarto per Mathiam morauum de
olomuntz et Michaellem de Monacho Sotium eius. Folio.

Moravus was one of the best practical printers of the fifteenth century, as many of his works most clearly show. He was at Naples from 1475 to 1491. A specimen of his Genoa work may safely be considered a very great rarity.

COMO.

- 1474 TRACTATUS APPELLATIONVM qui tractatvs congiarivm nvncvpatvs est.
[Colophon:] Completa p Dominum Johanem Antoniu3 de sancto
Georgio dictũ de placentia Comi impressa per magistros
Ambroxium de orcho et Dyonisium de parauesino Quinto jdus
augustas. MCCCC LXX IIIIº Folio, 192 leaves.

This printer was at Cremona in 1472, and at Milan in 1476.



SAVONA.

BOETHII CONSOLATIO PHILOSOPHIÆ. [Colophon:] Impressum 1474
in Sauona in conuentu Sancti Augustini per Fratrem Bonum
Iohannem Anno M.CCCC.LXXIV. Quarto, 63 leaves.

It is not known that another book was printed at Savona before the end of the fifteenth century.

TURIN.

BREVIARIUM ROMANUM. [Colophon:] Præclarissimi et medici et 1474
philosophi Domini Magistri Panthaleonis volumina Iohannes
Fabri et Iohanninus de Petro Galici Taurini
impressere. M. CCCC. LXIII. Octavo, 503 leaves.

Fabri was probably a native of Langres, France, his name in that country being Jean Lefèvre. He has sometimes been confounded with Jo. Faber, a German, who printed at Lyons from 1478 to 1494, and with another of the same name who was at Stockholm in 1495 and 1496.

VICENZA.

DITA MUNDI, Incomenza el libro primo Dita Mundi cumponuto 1474
per Fazio di Giuberti da Firenze Vicentia, Maestro
Leonardo da Basilia "mille setanta quatro e quatrociento."
Folio, 106 leaves.

This is the first book with a date which mentions Vicenza as the place where it was printed. Another work, dated 1473, by Jo. de Rheno, is by several writers given the first place. Achates was at Venice, 1472, at Padua, 1473, and at St. Orso, 1474. A copy is at the National Library, Paris.

MODENA.

- 1475 P. VIRGILII MARONIS opera. [Colophon:] Mutine impressum per Magistrum Iohannem Wurster de Campidona. Anno D. M. cccc. lxxiiii. die vicesima tertia Mensis Ianuarii. Folio, 221 leaves.

Wurster was a native of Kempten, Bavaria. A copy of this work is at Althorp.

REGGIO.

(IN CALABRIA.)

- 1475 R. SALOMONIS JARCHI Commentarius in Pentateuchum. [Colophon:] Ego filius Garton filius Isaac Abrahamus in Regio urbe in fine Calabriae ubi peregrinatur Abraham anno O. C. quinque millesimo ducentesimo trigesimo quinto [A. D. 1475], die x adar postremi mensis juxta supputationem Abrahami. Folio.

The only printer at this Reggio during the fifteenth century. I have never seen a copy of this work, and I do not know where one can be found.

PIEVE di SACCO.

- 1475 R. JACOBI BEN ASCER Arbà turim, sive iv ordines. [Colophon: (translated)] Absolutum porro est Feria II. die xxviii mensis Tamuz, qui est mensis quartus, Anno v.ccxxxv. [A. D. 1475.] æreæ præfixæ. Plebisacii in domo R. Mescultam cognomine Kosi 4 volumes, folio, 458 leaves.

This is the only book known to have been printed at this village during the fifteenth century. This Rabbi probably superintended the labors of a Venetian workman who had been employed to print this work.

CAGLI.

MAPHÆI VEGII de morte Astianactis opus Iocundum et Miserabile. 1475

[Colophon:] Anno gratiæ. M CCCC LXXV, tertio kalendas Iulii.

Hoc opusculum Callii impressum est Hoc impressere Robertus cum Bernardino Quarto, 6 leaves.

These Italians were the only printers who exercised their art at Cagli during the fifteenth century. Only four books from their press are recorded.

CASELLE or CASALE.

(NEAR TURIN.)

DIVI HIERONYMI vitæ sanctorum Patrum. [Colophon:] Per 1475

clarissimum medicum et philosophum Pantalionem Perque Johaṇem Fabri Galicum volumina in Casellarum Impressa sunt. Anno domini M CCCC LXXV, heroys calidoney luce penultima mensis Augusti Quarto.

For some unknown reason Prosper Marchand assigned this work to *Cashel, in Ireland*; but, without doubt, it was the first book printed at Casale, by Jean Lefèvre, who was the first printer at Turin, also.

PERUGIA.

- 1475 BARTHOL. DE SALICETO. *Lectura super IX. Codicis.* [Colophon:]
*Lectura Anno dñi m. cccc. lxxv. Perusie imp̃ssa
 feliciter explicit. Folio, 159 leaves.*

Two other books of the supposed date of 1473 are attributed to the press of Perugia; but it is certain that the date of this edition of Saliceto is the earliest known. Heinrich Clayn, of Ulm, appears to have been the first printer; we find his name, for the first time, in an edition of the "*Digesti Veteris Libri xxiv. cum glossis*" of 1476.

PIACENZA.

- 1475 BIBLIA LATINA. [At the end of the Old Testament:] *Uet⁹
 testamētū p me Iohanē petrū đ' ferratis cremonēsē
 placētie imp̃ssuz. Anno dñi. m. cccc. lxx. quinto felicit̃ explicit.
 Quarto, 392 leaves, 2 columns, 60 lines.*

This is a very rare and much esteemed edition of the Latin Vulgate. It was printed with very small gothic types, and is believed to be the first quarto edition of the Bible. There is a copy in the Ambrosian Library at Milan, and another in the collection at Althorp.

POLLIANO.

- 1476 PETRARCHA : Il : Libro : degli : Huomini : Famosi : Compillato :
 per : Miser : Francisco : Petrarca. [At end of the fourth
 leaf:] *Non scripto calamo anseris ve penna ANTIQUARIUS istud*

REGISTRO:	DE:	TUTTO:	IL:	LIBRO:	
Incómicia il libro	Tardi dispouēdo	De romani i grā	Tante sconfitte		
Vno tempio	Fu mandato	Chel hauea	Vlāza romāi		
Valente dōne	Egli sono pre	Alaqua & al	Quella uicto		
Statua di Nu	Moueano la	Et penso quel	Portato doue		
Fosse sopra a	Piace la seguino	Laquale terra nō	Inganno da nemi		
Statua di: Qu: ci	Di largiento	Seruitu quelli	Erano uenuti		
Stidi: M: Furi	Anni nelli qu	Homo elqua	Logo disposte		
Incontro atu	Stidi: M: Por: C:	Ecō quelli po:	Seg: lisi: di: qic		
Formento nel	La re publica	Prestata per la mi	Triūphalmente		
Seguitano li fidi	Alle nostre m	Che iudichi	Seg: lisi: di: m:		
Se: isid: publico	Se: i gloriosi: facti	Determinato	Ria & forte		
St: isid: L: papi	Come homi	Bibulo ando apō	Cita supba de		
Elquale era sta	Graue pūitiōe	Sperāza di uī	Sostenne pena		
Alle fatiche ma	Seruato i hisp	Li animi &	Prospera ma fi		
La quale ello	Capo & per que	Poco meno niūo	Egia icombati		
Seg: isid: Pyr	che alor non	acesare li che a	insigne arauēa		
Haueano data	quelle medesi	cosse tutti con	Libidine per spa		
Egli usar la uicto	quasi rabioso	Da cauallo & isp	due erano du		
St: ide: q: Fabio	Et asuplicio cōdu	usando queste	romani feriti		
ne cō flamin	ala'tre terre do	in mezo la pia	& quieto si li		
Fa mētiōe: tul	acominzare la	siano uendtri	per la qual col		
Alarmata sotto il	le continue pi	Regine dele qua	Le mie saete		
Prouide prim	Hauia cōmādato	li uolea apare	respirare		
sello non la	cōmādato cir	ancora de libri	St: di Tito		
tornati alui el	in quel tēpo	quale iustamē	cessarono		
Seg: li: f: de liuo	al popul chel	Iniuria ad phania	con tormento		
alcuni da pu	Preda aicauallieri	la guerra con			
de italia che e	cioe ambiori	aristeno prin			
dara animo ali	far uendeta del	XV: nullia hōi			
Per forza la cita	mente la pau				
cond uceuā la					
p extremi peri					
mortorii e io					

Illustres opere hoc uiros perire
 Francisci ingenium uetat Petrarchæ
 Non scripto calamo anseris ue penna
 Antiquarius istud aere Felix
 Impressit: fuit Innocens Ziletus
 Adiutor sociusq. rure Polliano
 Verona ad lapidem iacente quantum:

.M: C: C: C: C: L X X V I : : :
 KL: OCTOBRIS:

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ære FELIX Impressit : Fuit INNOCENS ZILETUS adiutor sociusque
RURE POLLIANO. .. M.C:C:C:C:LXXVI .. Verona ad lapidem iacente
quartum. KL .: OCTOBRIS. Folio, 240 leaves.

This is the rarest edition of this work, and the only book printed at Polliano during the fifteenth century. There is a copy at the British Museum, and another in the collection of the author. See plate No. 15.

LUCCA.

FRANCISCI PETRARCHÆ poetæ clarissimi triumphorum sex [Liber]. 1477
[Colophon:] Impressus Lucae liber est hic: primus ubi artem
de Civitali Bartholomeus init. Anno MCCCCLXXVII, die XII maii.
Folio.

At least one writer has tried to prove that a book was printed at Lucca in the year 1468. The one described is the first with place, name, and date, and is, without doubt, the first production of the Lucca press.

ASCOLI.

LA CRONICA DE SANCTO ISIDERO Menore, con alchune additioni 1477
caciate del texto et Istoria della Bibbia e del libro de Paulo
Orosio. [Colophon:] Impresso in Ascoli in casa del Rev.
Plebano de sancto Venantio Miser Pascale: per mano del degno
impressore Mag. Golielmo de Linis de Alamania. M. CCCC. LXXVII.
Quarto, 157 leaves.

No other book is known to have been printed at Ascoli until 1496.
Copies of this work are very rare.

PALERMO.

- 1477 JOANNIS NASONIS Carleonensis consuetudines felicis urbis Panormi
 Panormi, apud Andream de Wormacia. . 1477. Quarto.

This is the only book known to have been printed at Palermo in the fifteenth century. A copy is in the National Library, Paris.

COLLE.

- 1478 DIOSCORIDES de materia medica libri V, etc., latine, curante Pedro Paduano. [Colophon:] Expliĉ Dyascorides Impressus colle p magistruz Joh'em allemanum de Medemblick, anno Xpi millesimo. cccc°. Lxxvii°. mense iulij. Folio, 103 leaves.

This is the only book by this printer; two others were issued at Colle the same year by another printer,—one dated the 12th of September, and the other giving the year, but not the day of the month. The work described, having the earliest date, is given the first place.

COSENZA.

- 1478 JACOBO CAMPHARO de immortalitate animæ in modum dialogi vulgariter. [Colophon:] Cusantiæ, Octaviani Salomonii, 1478. Quarto.

Only two books are known to have been printed at Cosenza during the fifteenth century; both by the same printer and of the same year. The work described above has always been given the first place.

TOSCOLANO.

GUARINI VERONENSIS viri peritissimi Grammaticales regulæ. [Colophon:] 1479
 Opus hic fœliciter completum est Troscolani
 per Magistrum Gabrielem Petri Trivixiani Anno Crysti m. cccc.
 LXXVIII. die XII. Januarii. Regnante Johanne Mocenigo: Duce
 Venetiis Quarto, 29 leaves.

Two other books bearing the same date are known to have been printed at Toscolano. The one described is believed to be the first. This printer was at Venice from 1472 to 1478, and at Brescia in 1481.

PINEROLO.

BOETHII DE CONSOLATIONE PHILOSOPHIE libri V. [Colophon:] 1479
 Pinarolii per Jacobum de Rubeis Gallicum. m. cccc. LXX. Nono.
 Octavo Kalend. Novembr. Folio.

Hym mentions a Bible in Italian printed at Pinerolo in 1475. No other writer has ever referred to such an edition of the Scriptures. So far as known, there were but three books printed there before the close of the fifteenth century. The above was undoubtedly the first.

NOVI.

BAPTISTÆ SALII: Summa de casibus conscientia, Baptistiana 1479
 nuncupata. 1479. Quarto.

Nicalao Ghirardengo, a native of Novi, was probably the printer of this book. Another Novi book is attributed to him by Panzer for the year

1484. He is also mentioned by this author as having had a press at Venice in 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, and at Pavia 1481 and 1483. He issued an edition of "Expositio siue Sermones super Cantica Canticorum" from his Pavia press dated December 18, 1482.

NONANTOLA.

- 1480 BREVARIUM ROMANUM secūdū morē ⁊ consuetudines romāe curie.
[Colophon :] Imp̃ssū Nonātule duč Mutiē p nos Georgiū ⁊
Antoniū f̃res d'mischmis ciues mutī. Anno M. CCCCLXXX. d'mēse
maii. Octavo, 528 leaves.

This is the only book issued from a press at this town during the fifteenth century, of which copies are still in existence, and these brothers are the only printers known to have been at Nonantola before the year 1501. Copies are at Althorp, and in the Public Library at Modena.

FRIAUL, or CIVIDAD di FRIULI.

- 1480 PLATYNE DE HONESTA VOLUPTATE Valitudie. ad Amplissimū ac
Doctissimum. D. B. Rouerellam. [Colophon :] Viri doctis-
simi Platyne opusculum de Obsoniis: ac de honesta voluptate
⁊ valitudine: impressuz in ciuitate austrie: impensis ⁊ expensis
Gerardi de Flandria. Venetiaruz Duce Inclito Johanne Mocēico.
nono kalendas nouembris. M cccc lxxx Quarto, 93
leaves.

Deschamps describes Gerard de Flandria as one of the vagabond printers, — a missionary of the grand art of printing, who probably left Mentz about the time of its capture, 1462. A copy is in the author's collection. See plate No. 16.

Zoria zilla.

1 **Libra amygdala** bene tinnis cys aqua rosacea: cūq; ius rili fere coctū vīssolutior: per se faccum in mortarium trāsmittito. Rati unde bene coctū viciat. vii. cū ipse amygdalis terribor: addendo fermeti alia viciat tres banii paz: oia lyri ut sup dictū ē: sēlibzā facchari viciā nucleoz pineoz paz in mortario unfortū. **Mixta** bec oia in patella bene viciā et subtruffatā extirnde: ad focūq; pones. **Se** nicocte lagana superne extirnde: **Coct** aquā ros. cū faccharo insperget. **Ad** hoc sepe uniant **Castū** nūi colicaz egritudine faceret: bene aliter pati opū lacur: venterem ciet.

Zoria ex clere rubeo. **Ecce** ruberū coctum cum suo iure: cūq; modi coaque rosacee pūdes: tunlum p se faccum in catinum trāssere. **Libra** amygdalaz adeo tritam ut non sit opus per se faccum trāsmittere: duas viciat passulaz. tres aut quatuor. sicus simul tinnas: viciam pterea pineoz seminioz: iatū facchari et aque rosacee quātūm fatell: cymami ac gingiberis tantūdē hie addere: aduiscibzq; **Mixta** in panias bene viciā et subtruffatā extirnde. **Sunt** qui banii lū aut oua lyri addāt: quo tenatior bec zoria sit. **Coctā** ferme igne superne injecto coloratior facies. **Tenuis** bec sit et faccharo et aqua rosacea suffundatur. **Epau** et venter iatūm hoc edulū opulatur.

Zoria Pandodapa.

1 **Libra** piloz, **Alcorū** cū intrancie coctozum p scum: oia iū truce aut tincbe: modicus petro selinū paz mende bene concie in mortario siml cō terre. **Ad** dēdo ex faccharo cymamo gīgiberis: aquā cū facerit. **Hec** bene tūsa aqua rosacea vīssolue in

frandatio: scelus: furo: turpitudō: tenetias: ege-
stas: amena: desperatio rerum: quibus tanq; teter-
rimis furtis agitat: nūi fortes et constantes cri-
mus. **Equitatem:** pudiciam: bonam rationem: pu-
dorem fidem: pietatem: constantiam: bonitatem: pu-
sanum mentem et bonam spem amittentes ab iure-
gra voluptate: quam et bone valitudinē coniunctas
dicimus: cum videret viciabimus.

*. finis. *

Uini vocitissimi Platyne opusculum de olo,
nue: ac de honesta voluptate et valitudi-
ne: impressus in Liuitate Aulstrie:
impressus et expensis Gerardī
de Flandria. Ceneriarius
Duce Inclino 3o,
baine Mōctico.
Romō kalendas Nouembrie.
M^o .ccc. lxx^o.

* **Lano** Omnipotentī Deo. *



REGGIO.

(IN MODENA.)

PEROTI NICOLAI Rudimenta Grammaticæ. [Colophon:] Nicolai 1480
 Perotti Sypontini rudimentorum grammaticæ finis. Im-
 pressum Regii opera et impensis Bartholomæi et Laurentii
 de Bruschi fratrum [cognomento Bottoni]. Anno Domini
 M. CCCCLXXX. Quarto.

These brothers, natives of Reggio, seem to have commenced and ended
 their career as printers at their native place.

CASALE-CASAL di SAN-VASO.

EPISTOLÆ HEROIDES [P. OVIDII NASONIS], cum Comment. Ant. 1481
 Volsci et Hubertini Clerici Crescentinatis. [Colophon:] Im-
 pressa est in loco Casalis sancti Evaxii, anno M cccc
 lxxxix octauo idus septembris Impressit Gulielmus de
 Canepa-Nova, de campanilibus de Sancto-Salvatore, impensa
 prædicti Hubertini, venerabilisque Stephani de Ulmo,
 Folio.

Notwithstanding assertions to the contrary by esteemed authorities, I
 still believe that this is the only book of this particular Casale printed
 during the fifteenth century.

SALUZZO.

AULI PERSII FLACCI Satyrarum liber. [Colophon:] Impressus 1481
 Salutiis, arte et impensis Martini de la Valle, correctusqz

oña Johānis Gauterii rectoris scholariuz Saluciēsiū anno
Dñi m cccc lxxxi. Folio, 12 leaves.

Some remarks made by Brunet suggest some sort of connection between
de la Valle and de Rossi, a printer of Pinerolo.

PISA.

- 1482 FRANCISCUS DE ACCOLTIS DE ARETIO. Consilia seu responsa juris.
[Colophon:] Pisis impressa. Anno Do. m° cccc° lxxxij° die
vero xxij. mensis Martii. . . . Folio, 207 leaves.

Lorenzo and Angelo, of Florence, are believed to have been the first
printers at Pisa. Their names appear for the first time in the second book
printed there, dated 1484.

AQUILA.

- 1482 PLUTARCO: vite degl' imperatori traducte de lat. in volgare, per
Bapt. Aless. Jaconello de Riete Stamp. per Maestro
Adam de Rotuvil, Alamano stampatore eccellente. xvi de
septemb. m. cccc. lxxxii. Folio, 334 leaves.

Two other books of the same year, but without the days of the month,
are mentioned as having been printed at Aquila. Rotwil worked at Venice
in the years 1474, 1476, 1477, and 1480. There is a copy in the collection
of the author. See plate No. 17.

UDINE.

- 1484 COSTITUZIONI DE LA PATRIA DE FRIVOLI Epistola Pre Piero Cavretto
de Pordenon saluda, [Colophon:] Impressa in Udene.
Per maistro Gerardo de fiandra. Sotto il regimento del mag-



VALLA LUB LAMVINE

Eripolta sacerdote menando de thesaglia in Boetia Ose
 ta Re & li populi soi lasso de se dopo fameglia per multo
 tempo nobilissima: della qual fameglia multi la citta Che
 ronia ne habitaro: doue hauendone prima per forza caua
 ti li barbari se fermarono: Alla fine de tal stirpe essendo
 homini naturalmente pugnaci & animosi: dimostrandò grā
 diffima audacia i le correnti deli Medi & in le bastaglie ga
 latiche furono admozati: rimandendone damone cognomi
 nato per polta de parenti priu: Costui per bellezza de forma & grandezza de
 animo ad ueruno de soi equali daua locho: nientedemeno hauea natura inexo
 rabile & dura: Era un capo de squadra romano che per uentura in quel tempo
 hauendo hauute le stantie per la inuernata in cheronia de quello giouene ar
 dentissimamente era innamorato: & non possendolo ne per pregere ne p do
 ni tirarlo al suo uolere: dimostro che senza hauer rispecto ad la citta: uollesse ad
 quillo fare uiolentia: Impero che la nostra patria in quel tempo ne de citadini
 ne de ricchezze hauea grande habundantia: Onde Damone prouocato dalla
 sfrenata importunita de tale homo: contra lui se sdiagnaua: & finalmente ponē
 do le insidie contra quillo: Ellesse ad tal cosa non piu che sidge deli compagni
 soi: sperando che essendo picchola compagna de coniuati: piu secretamente
 el possesse seguire: costoro hauendo la maggior parte dela nocte consumata in
 beuere: subito che se fe giorno: tegnendole prima el uolto con soligine nel
 foro armati uisero: doue hauendo admozato el romano finche sacrificaua:
 & multi altri che li erano presenti: subito della citta fugierono: Onde essendo
 nato el tumulto: si che gran parte de cheroni si adunarono ad consilio in la
 corte: fo ordinata la castigazione contra de quilli & condannati ad morte: la
 qual determinatione multo presso alli romani excuso li Cheroni: ma Damo
 ne intrando per forza in la corte con li soi: & hauendo admozati li principali
 della citta: che secondo lor cōsuetudine cenauano al tardo: Vn'altra uolta de
 la citta fugeo: Luto lucullo casualmente in quel tempo menando le genti del
 la hauendo intese tal morti de romani: perche nouamente tal schadalo era oc
 corso: fermo li soi starnardi: & hauendo cōsumma diligentia incerchata & tro
 uata la causa de tal cola: che la citta nō solamente era innocente: ma senza cau
 sa li era facta ingiuria: leuando li soldati col suo exercito se quito el suo camino
 Ma Damone facendo in li campi correrie & depredando el paese: scilicet che era
 grandissimo pericolo ad la citta: li citadini determinarono prenderlo cō frau
 de: & colli fingendo perdonarli el rechiamaro per loro amballatori in la citta
 doue ritornato subito el fero: sopraffante del gimalio: & dopoi finche se
 ungnea in la stusalo admozarono: per la qual cosa i tal locho secundo dali no
 stri patri hauemo inteso: furono uiste strane apparenzie & gran sospiri intesi:
 Et al presente li uicini de quill locho extimano li essere turbulentissimi uoci: &
 andari al torno strane figure: Li homini adungua de questa fameglia che an
 chor ne sonno alcuni quali specialmente praticano infra li Eoli d'intorno ad
 Strin de phocide: sonno caliginati nominati: perche Damone tinto de caligi
 ne: se incurdello ad admozare li Romani: Erano li Orthomeni non solamen

Ma queste cose che furono dette da maluioli le dimostro essere false: la prima
 osa morte de quill giouene: perche combattendo per la liberta della patria
 tra Augusto & Antonio in li campi philippi: essendo gia roste le genti in
 to: lui non uollesse fugire ne alchonderse: ma facendo impeto contra li in
 & de quilli admozando un gran numero: mostro chi lui fosse & anchi fin
 patre fosse nato: Sciche facendo la sua uerta marauigliare ciaschuno: sin
 mente morio. La figliola de Catone donna de Bruto che admozao Cesar
 per fortezza ne per pudicia fo mancho da essere laudata che Catone: &
 peto che lei fo partecepe della coniuatone contra de Cesar: onde fo in
 glionofamente como alla sua nobilita se apparteneua. Statilio como in
 tore de Catone se uollesse admozare: ma quilli philosophi da cio lo prohib
 Onde nel sequente tempo giongendole con Bruto in nella guerra contr
 Augusto & Marcho Antonio: & la dimostrandò gran fidelita & studio in
 campi philippi fo admozato.

Finisce la prima parte delle uite de Plutarcho: traducte per
 Baptista Alexandro laconello de Rieter: & stampate
 in Augusta adi. xvi. de septembro. M. cccc. lxxxii.
 per maestro Adam de Rotuul Alamano
 stampatore eccellente: cō dispesa del
 magnifico signore Lodouicho
 Torto: & deli spectabili ho
 mini Ser Dominicho de
 Montorio: & de Ser
 Lodouicho de Car
 millis de Alculo
 ciptadino de
 Aquila.

LAUS DEO AMEN:

nifico messier Luca Moro dignissimo legotenente de la patria, finida a di ultimo de Luio. 1484. Quarto, 107 leaves.

Owing to a queer jumble of numerals (Mccccylvj) in a colophon to an edition of the "Sermones de Sanctis of Leonard de Utino," certain writers have claimed that it was printed at Udine in 1446. This is about as tenable as are many other claims in relation to the invention of printing which have grown out of the vanity of locality.

SIENA.

LECTURA clarissimi doctoris PAULI DE CASTRO in sextum Codicis 1484
 Impresumque Senis per Magistrum Henricum
 de colonia et socios Anno salutis, M. CCCC. LXXXIIII, XII Kl.
 Augusti. Folio.

This Henry of Cologne must have been the chief of the vagabond printers. According to Panzer, he was at Brescia in 1474, '5, and '6; Bologna, 1477, '8, and '9, 1480, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, and '6; at Siena, 1484, '5, '6, and '7; Lucca, 1490 and '1; Nozano, 1491; and Urbino, 1493.

SONCINO.

BERACHOTH, sive Tractatus talmudicus de benedictionibus 1484
 1484. Folio.

Soncino is justly celebrated in the annals of early printing for the beauty of the Hebrew books which came from the presses of its Jewish printers. It seems that none but persons of that race printed in that town during the fifteenth century. Panzer mentions a work of Rabbi Jacob Ben Ascher, dated 1481; but subsequent writers give the date of 1484 as that of the first book issued from a press in that town. The printers of this work, and the first at Soncino, were Joshua Solomon and Israel Nathan, two persons instead of one, as asserted by Cotton, who says that the printer was "Joshua Solomon ben Israel Nathan."

PESCIA.

- 1485 LA CONFESSIONE di S. Bernardino da Siena volgare divisa in dodici regole. [Colophon:] In Pescia per M. Francesco Cenni Fiorentino 1485 a di ultimo di Febbrajo. Quarto.

Cenni probably belonged to the Florentine family, which first introduced the art of printing into their native city.

VERCELLI.

- 1485 NICOLAI DE AUXMO Supplementum Summæ Pisanellæ. [Colophon (at end of the *canones poenitentiales*):] Impressum est hoc opusculum Vercellis per Jacobinum de Suico de Sancto Germano, m. cccc. lxxxv, die xxvii octob. Octavo.

This printer was a native of Vercelli, who fell into the vagabond habits of many of his craft. We find him at his native village in 1485; Chiavasco 1486; Turin 1487, '88, '90, '91, '94, and '97; Lyons 1496 and '97; and at Venice 1498.

CHIAVASCO or CHIVASSO.

- 1486 ANGELUS DE CLAVASIO summa Angelica de Casibus Conscientiæ. [Colophon:] Jacobinus de Suigo de sancto Germano huius impressionis auctor ad lectorem Impressum hoc opus Clavassii anno mcccc. octuagesimo sexto, tertio idus maii, feliciter imperātibz Innocentio octavo Pontifice Maximo et Karolo illustrissimo duce Sabaudie Quarto.

This is the only book printed in this village during the fifteenth century. A copy is in the author's collection. See plate No. 18.

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VOGHERA.

ALEXANDRI DE IMOLA Postillæ ad Bartholum. [Colophon:] 1486
 Jacobus de Sancto Nazario impensa Domini Augustini Dutheri;
 Dominique Andreæ Sillæ impressũ diligentissime in lucem edidit
 Viq̃ueriæ Kal. Junii M. CCCC. LXXXVI. Folio.

No other book is known to have been printed at Voghera before the end of the fifteenth century. In 1489 we find this printer at Milan.

CASAL MAGGIORE.

MACHASOR seu compendium p̃recum pro synagogis Italicis, cui 1486
 Cantic. cantic., Ruth, Threni et Ecclesiastes miscentur. [Colo-
 phon:] Fuit autem initium aedificii hujus libri per nos soninates in
 urbe soncini mense Tisri anno CC XLVI sexti millenarii [Sept. 1485]
 eumque absoluimus hic casale majori feria II, hebdomadæ, die
 XX mensis Elul anno quinquies millesimo ducentesimo quad-
 ragesimo sexto a creatione mundi [Aug. 1486]. 2 parts, folio,
 319 leaves.

Two of the Hebrew printers of Soncino established the only press at Casal Maggiore during the fifteenth century, and issued this one book.

GAËTA.

FORMULARIO DI EPISTOLE vulgare missive et responsive 1487
 composto per Cristophoro Landini citadino di Firenze

[Colophon:] Explicit Formulario Impresso nella
alma et inclyta cità de Gayeta per mi. A. F. M CCCC LXXXVII.
Quarto.

André Fritag, a German, was the first printer at Gaëta. We find him
again at Rome in 1492, '93, and '96.

VITERBO.

- 1488 MAURUS SERVIUS HONORATUS. Libri duo, de ultimarum Sylla-
barum Natura et de centum Metrorum Generibus
Viterbo, M. CCCC. LXXXVIII, Ianuarii XII. Octavo.

I have not been able to discover even a suggestion concerning the
name of the printer of this book, which is the only one issued at Viterbo
before the year 1501.

GRADISCA.

- 1488 IL TESTAMENTO di Giorgio Sommariva, Cavalier Veronese, in
verso Gradisca, 1488. Twelvemo.

Panzer and Hain describe this work, but do not refer to its printer, and
I have not been able to ascertain that he has been named by other
bibliographers.

PORTESIO.

- 1489 STATUTA CIVILIA Cōmunitatis ripperiaē Benacensis. [Colophon:]
Actum Portesii opera Bartholomei Zanni impressoris: et im-
pensa Angeli cozalii dictæ cōmunitatis riperiaē Syndici: Serenis-

simo Venetorū Duce Augustino barbadico: Cœptum
vero fuit anno millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo
nono: idibus octobris: et perfectum anno proxime sequenti XIII.
Kalendas Septembris Folio, 88 leaves.

Bar, de Zannis was a printer at Venice from 1486 to 1500. It seems he brought out this one book at Portesio at the request of the Syndic of that place.

NOZANO.

TURRETINI PAULI disputatio Juris. [Colophon:] Impressa est 1491
hec sollemnis Disputatio apud Nozanum Lucensis agri Cas-
tellum . . . Anno salutis M. cccc. xci. Magistro Henrico de
Colonia et Henrico de Harlem Impressionis auctore
Folio.

This is the only known book printed at Nozano during the fifteenth century. Henry, of Harlem, was at Bologna 1482, '85, '87, and '88; Venice, 1483; Siena, 1488, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95, and '99; and at Lucca and Nozano in 1491.

URBINO.

TANCREDUS DE CORNETO. Summa quæstionum compendiosa. 1493
[Colophon:] Impressum Urbini per magistrum Henricum de
colonia Imperante inclito duce Guido Ubaldo cu3 Illustri Domino
Octauiano Ubaldino in nobili domo galloru3 in valle bona anno
. . . . M. cccc. lxxxxiii, die xv mensis maii. Folio, 75 leaves.

Marchand, Panzer, Santander, and Hain give the date of 1481 as that of the first printing at Urbino. Several of the later bibliographers have designated 1493 as the correct year. Acting upon the theory that this change of opinion must have been based upon the discovery of some new facts, and for the purposes of this list, the latest conclusions are adopted.

ACQUI.

- 1493 OPUS ALEXANDRI GRAMMATICI pro eruditione puerorum. [Colophon:] Doctrinale Alexandri Galli, vulgo de Villa Dei, grammatici, feliciter explicit Anno Domini, 1493. Folio, 30 leaves.

This is the only known book issued at this place during the fifteenth century. The name of its printer is not known.

SCANDIANO.

- 1495 APPIANI ALEXANDRINI Sophiste Historia. [Colophon:] Diligentis ac ingeniosi calcographi Peregrini Pasquali cura hæc Candidi ex Appiano traductio Scandiani Camillo Bojardo Comite impressa est anno M. CCCCLCXV. IIII Iduum Ianuarii. Folio.

Here we have another puzzling misprint of a date. Several authors have asserted that 1475 was the year intended, while others contend for 1495; the latter interpretation is probably correct. Pasquali was at Venice and Treviso before he went to Scandiano. A copy is in the collection of the author. See plate No. 19.

FORLI.

- 1495 FERETTVS (Nicolaus). De Elegantia linguæ latinæ in epistolis et orationibus componendis servanda præcepta. [Colophon:] Opera et impesa Pauli guarini de guarinis Foroliuiensis et Ioānis Iacobi de Benedictis Bononiensis Impressoris et socii: hoc opus est Impressum Forliuii: anno M. CCCC. LXXXV. XVI. Klēdas Maii. Quarto, 30 leaves.

Another edition of this work was printed at Forli in the same year, but without the day of the month being mentioned in the colophon.

LIBER

**Mors Pergar-
nacis.
C. Cæsar
Mithridatis.
Pergamenus** solus egregie pugnavit tandem laetius extinctus est quinquagesimum etatis
agēs annū cū Bosphori regnū p.v.&.x. annos tenuisset. In hūc igit modū
Pharnaces regno decedit: quod C. Cæsar Mithridati Pergameno tradidit:
ob id q̄ strenue cū illo in Aegypto depugnasset: nūc uero domestica Ro-
manis regna pōti & Bythinia effecta sunt: ad quę singulis annis p̄tor mit-
tit. Cæsar quæ Pōpeius tradidisset cū iis q̄ accepisset ab eo quæstus q̄ cō-
tra secum Pompeio gessissent bellum sibi asciuit: excepto eo quod coma-
**M. Antonius
Augustus. C.** nis sacris seruabatur: quod ab Archelao ad Nicomedem transtulit. Ea uero
nō multo post: & hæc ipsa, Caius Cæsar & Marcus Antonius aliis habenda
tradidere: quæ ab Augusto demū Cæsare ad p̄torū curā translata sunt
**Pōtus, Euxius
Syrtes.** cū Aegyptū recepisset modica deinceps occasiōe ad singulos indigentib⁹
Romāis. Itaq̄ principatu eorū Mithridatico bello ad pōtum usq̄ Euxinū:
& ad Syrtes supra Aegyptū: fluviumq̄ Euphratem ad hiberos & hercu-
**Cyrene.
Apion rex La-
ginorum** leas colūnas propagato rite hæc uictoria magna: & imperator Pompeius
merito magnus appellari debuit. Ipsi aut Libyā tenētibus: quæ ad Cyre-
nes usq̄ pertinet Cyrenē Apion lagion⁹ rex genere nothus ex foedere illis
tradidit, Aegyptus in circuitu maris: quod interius ē nundū illis cessit.

Diligētis: ac ingeniosi Calchographi Peregrini Pasqua-
li exactissima: tum opera: tum cura hæc candidi ex Ap-
piāo historico & Sophista traductio Scādiani Camillo
Boiardo Comite Impressa est Anno a natali Christi.
M.CCCCLCXV. IIII. Idus Ianuarii.

ABCDEFGHIKLMN. Oēs sunt terni præter N qui est quaternus.



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ASTOR LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
R L

BARCO.

SELICOTH: seu preces pro remissione peccatorum. [Colophon:] 1497
 Hodie feria V. die VIII, mensis Tisri [Oct. and Nov.] anni
 CCLVII. Sexti millenarii [A.D. 1497], absolvimus, Deo dante,
 Selicoth juxta ordinem fuit autem finis earum hic Barci
 quod est in provincia Brixiana per manum minimi typographorum
 Gersom filii sapientis R. Mosis fel. mem. qui appellatur ger-
 manice Mentzlen Sontzin, quem Deus custodiat Folio.

This is the only book known to have been issued from a press at Barco during the fifteenth century. These printers were two Hebrews, who had previously exercised their art at Soncino.

CARMAGNOLA.

FACINI TIBERGÆ in Alexandrum de villa dei interpretatio 1497
 Carmagnolæ. 1497.

The brief notices of the existence of this work are seemingly founded upon tradition rather than upon personal observation. I cannot ascertain that any of the bibliographers who describe it ever saw a copy. No other book is mentioned as having been printed at Carmagnola before the year 1501.



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R



BOHEMIA.

PILSEN.

TROJANSKÁ HISTORIE: Tuto se počíná předmluva dospělého 1468
Gwidona z Columny Mezanské na kroniku Trojanskù. [Colo-
phon:] Skonává se tuto kronika Trojanska o tom slavném
městě Trojanském a o bojích, kteréž jsu se staly i o jeho dobytí
I. 1469 před proudem velikonočním per me Laurentium de
Tyn Horši. W. Pizni, 1468. Quarto, 196 leaves.

There can be no possible doubt about the correctness of this date. A fine copy of this work is in the Library of the National Museum at Prague, with the date printed in Roman characters. Whether or not it relates to the translation of the book or to the completion of its printing, learned Bohemians who are versed in their language must decide. I incline to the belief that it refers to the printer rather than to the translator, and so assign to Bohemia the third place among the countries which recognized the value and importance of the great discovery.

PRAGUE.

- 1478 STATUUM UTRAQUISTICORUM ARTICULI in Comitibus Nimburgensibus conclusi Pragæ, 1478. Folio.

Bohemia, determined upon not being out of the race in which Holland and Italy were engaged, also put in a claim to the invention of printing with metal types, and designated Paul, of Prague, a writer upon the invention, as the inventor, and Gutenberg as his follower, student, or *adepte*. This claim is probably about as well founded as either of the other two. Very little, or rather nothing, is known of the first printers of Prague. Their names seem to have been Ian Pytlik, Seweryn Kramar, Ian od Capu, et Matej od bileho Iwa.

WINTERBERG.

- 1484 ALBERTI MAGNI summa de Sacrosancte Eucharistie sacramento. [Colophon:] Impressus in Winterperg per Iohannem Alacraw Anno domini Millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo q̃rto. Sabbato die Sancti Galli Confessoris. . . . Folio, 108 leaves.

Alcraw was one of the first to set up a press at Passau, where, in 1482, he used the types with which this book was printed. I have an edition of "St. Augustini Summa Soliloquiorum animæ ad Deum," issued by this printer at Winterberg the same year as the above, with the same types. It may have been the first production of his Winterberg press. See plate No. 20 (page of my book).

KUTTENBERG.

- 1489 BIBLIJ CESHÁ. . . . Na horach Cutnach, Skrze mne Martina z tissonowa, 1489. Folio, 612 leaves.

This is one of the very rare editions of the Bible of the fifteenth century. I know of but one copy, which is in the University Library at Prague. If history is truthful, this printer, soon after the completion of this Bible, was honored with two degrees from that University, and made Dean of the theological faculty, and after issuing one other book, retired from the occupation of printing in 1497.

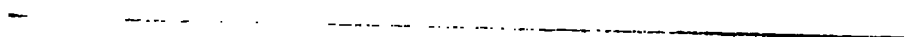
perioxa. Quare aut ista omnia. nisi quia illi in thoxem de-
scendunt. isti autem ascendunt ad vitam. in quam ascendit
angelus. & de qua descendit diabolus: Quos autem prede-
stinasti. ipsos & vocasti. sanctificasti & mundasti. vt dignum
habitaaculum sine tue maiestatis. cu quibus & in quibus sunt
delicie tue sancte & munde. Sin quibus tu delectaris & letiſti.
caris in iuuentu eorum. habitans cum eis in memoria eorum
Sic ipsi templum sanctum tuu sunt. quod magne dignita-
tis comendatio est & felicitas humanitatis nostre.

Quod anima fidelis sit sanctuarium dei.

Quæritur etiam cui tua creati nos ex nihilo per verbum tuum. et dedisti nobis rationem. quequidem ratio intellectualis. ac spiritalis semper viuens semper in motu est. per quam ipsam animam decorasti. quam signasti lumine vultus tui. et consecrasti virtutem laudatam tuam. atque ita capax effecta. maiestatis tue viret solo. et a nullo alio possit impleri. Et cum autem te habet plenum est desiderium eius. et nihil aliud quod desideretur ulterius restat. Num autem aliquid aliud desiderat exterius. manifestum est quia te non habet interius quo habito nihil est quod ultra desideretur quia tu es summum et omne bonum. Num si non desiderat omne bonum. restat ut desideret aliud quid quod non est omne bonum ergo nec summum bonum. nec ergo deum. sed potius creaturam. Et cum autem creaturam desiderat tuam famem habet. quia licet quod desiderat de creatura adipiscatur vacua tamen remanet. quia nihil est quod implet eam nisi tu ad cuius imaginem est creata. impleatur autem amicis tuis. quia nihil aliud desiderat præter te. et facies dignos te. scilicet et imaculatos et amicos dei quia reputat ut fieri coram ut lucificaret te solum. nec est tunc de qua dei potuisti. hic bonorum quo cum sint omnes creatas bonorificasti. ut admirabile sit nomen tuum in vniuersa terra.

omnigenita peccodiorum meorum. clamores lachrymarum
oculorum meorum. Domine ante te est omne delictum me-
um ⁊ genitus meus a te non est absconditus. Et tu domine
non auertas faciem tuam amplius a me. nec declines in ira
aferuo tuo. Mater misericordiarum audi eulatum pupilli
tui. ⁊ porrige manum optimas adiutricem. Vt me trahat de
profundo aquarum. de lacu miserie ⁊ de luto feda. ne pereā
vivente misericordia oculorum tuorum. aspiciente clemen-
tia viscerum tuorum sed euadam ad te dominum deum me-
um. Vt videam diuitias regni tui. ⁊ intuear faciem tuā sem-
per. ⁊ laudem dicam nomini tuo. Domine qui facis mirabi-
lia. qui letum facis cor meum. in memoria tua. qui illuminas
iuuentutem meam. nec despicis senectutem meam. sed ubi
laure facis omnia ossa mea. Et reuiuifere facis vt aquile ca-
nos meos. omnis gloria. omnis laus. omnis virtus. omnis
potentia. omnis magnificentia. omnis beatitudo. omnis cle-
mentia. sit deo patri. ⁊ filio ⁊ spiritui sancto. Amen.

Deiplicat liber Soliloquiorum 55 aucti
Augustini Aurelij. Impressi in Roma
per Joannem dictum Alacra. Anno domini Millesimo qua-
dringentesimo octuagesimo quarto.





SWITZERLAND.

BALE.

S. GREGORII M. MORALIA in librum Job. Beatus gregorius papa 1468(?)
librum Job, petente sancto Leandro etc. In fine Registri:
Explicit registrum moralium gregorii pape, S. L. S. A.
(Balileae, Bertholdus Ruppel, circ 1468.) Folio, 48 lines,
421 leaves.

In the National Library at Paris there is a copy of this work, printed with the well-known characters of this printer, which contains a note stating that it was purchased in 1468 by Joseph de Vegers, a priest of the Church of St. Hilary, at Mentz. I have examined this note, and am inclined to admit its truthfulness, which leads me to believe that this work was issued from a press at Bale as early as 1468. I therefore give it the first place in the history of printing in that city. We first hear of this printer as Berthold von Hanau, November 6, 1455, when the trial took place between Gutenberg and Fust in the convent of the bare-footed friars at Mentz, where he appeared as a friend, or assistant, of Gutenberg. He seems to have been traced from Mentz to Strasburg, and thence to Bale, but the dates of his migrations have not been ascertained.

At the time the work was issued from the press, Bale was independent, and governed by a few patrician families and a bishop, and did not join the

Swiss confederation until 1501. For many years it had been a close ally of the towns in that country which were engaged in pushing the Reformation; and as early as 1444 the battle of St. Jacob, which has always been considered a Swiss battle, was fought upon its soil. Since for so many years it had been Swiss in spirit, I must now, for bibliographical purposes, take the liberty of making it so geographically. The catalogue of the Caxton exhibition of 1877, issued under the authority of Mr. Bullen of the British Museum, I find has taken a similar liberty with the geographical history of that city.

BEROMUNSTER.

- 1470 MAMMOTRECTUS seu expositio vocabulorum quæ in Bibliis occurrunt. [Colophon:] Explicit Mamotrectus siue primicerius arte inprimendi seu caractarizandi per me Helijam Helize alias de Llouffen canonicum Ecclesie ville Beronensis in pago Ergowie site absq3 calami exaracione Vigilia sancti Martini Episcopi sub Anno Millesimo Quadringentesimo Septuagesimo.

There is some little authority for asserting that Gering, Crantz, and Friburger, the first printers in France, were employed at the monastery at Beromunster before they went to Paris. The fact seems to be admitted that Helyas Helye, *alias* de Louffen, was a canon at this monastery, under whose protection and patronage printing was carried on; and if it is a fact, as asserted, that he was over seventy when the first book was issued bearing his name, it would give color to the theory that he employed others to do the shop-work, and that he had not learned the art himself. Up to this time it has not been ascertained who they were. Against a part of this theory are the facts that we find Gering, Crantz, and Friburger at Paris in 1470, the year of the first book of Beromunster, and that the date of the last book issued at that monastery is 1473. It is evident, therefore, if those three printers went away, others were left who continued the art of book-making. None of the types known to have been used for the first Paris books resemble the fonts of Beromunster. There is a copy in the National Library at Paris, and another in the City Library at Zurich.

GENEVA.

LE LIVRE DES SAINS ANGES compile par frere François 1478
 eximines . . . [Colophon:] Cy fine le liure des sains anges,
 imprime a Genefve Lan de grāce Mil cccc. lxxviiij, le xxiiij^e iour
 de mars. Folio, 198 leaves.

The name of Adam Steynschawer appears at Geneva the first time in 1480. There is no doubt, however, but that he printed three books at Geneva in 1478. There is a copy in the National Library, Paris, and a second in the University Library, Geneva.

 PROMENTOUR, or PROMENTHOUX.

LE DOCTRINAL DE SAPIENCE. [Colophon:] Cy finist le Doctrinal 1482
 de Sapience imprime à Promentour par Maistre Loys Guerin.
 Lan de grace MIL. cccc. lxxxij. le ij. iour daoust Folio,
 104 leaves.

This is the only Promentour book of the fifteenth century. This Louis Cruse, surnamed Garbin, was probably a workman with Steynschawer at Geneva, and used the types of his master in printing this book.

 LAUSANNE.

Missale in usum Lausannensem. [Colophon:] Impressa Lau- 1493
 sanne urbe antiquissima impensa arte et industria solertis et in
 geniosi viri Magistri Iohannis Belot insigni civitate Rothomāg,
 ortum ducentis: Nulle calami exaratiōē scilicet quandam arti-
 ficiosa caracterizandi ac imprimēdi invētiōē Missalia Summa
 cum diligentia feliciter finiunt. Anno Salutis nostre m.cccc
 nonagesimotercio Kalendas decembris. Folio, 2 columns, 36
 lines, 235 leaves.

There are many statements about this Jean Belot, who, several authorities assert, was a native of Rouen and a printer at Lyons, Lausanne, Grenoble, and Geneva. It is certain that some one who signed himself J. B., in 1498, issued from a press at Geneva a Missal, with characters like those of the Missal of Lausanne. This was probably Jean Belot. I have not been able to find any testimony to sustain the theory that he ever had presses at Lyons and Grenoble. The one described was the only known book of Lausanne during the fifteenth century. There is a copy at the National Library, Paris.

TROGEN.

- 1497 CRONICK vnd History uss den Geschichten der Römern. [Colophon:] Hie hat ein end die History von den Ssyben wysen Meysteren die do gedruckt sind vnd geendet zic klein Troyga, in dem jar do man zalt noch Crysty geburt. M. CCCC. LXXXXVII. Quarto, 63 leaves.

Very little is known of the first press at this place; only three authors mention this work. It has been stated that the Heber collection contained a book printed at Trogen as early as 1478.

SURSEE, or SURZÉ.

- 1500 NICOLAUS SCHRADIN. Chronic dieses Krieges. Chronigk diss Kriegs gegen dem Allerdurchlüchtigsten herñ Romischen König [Colophon:] Gedrugkt vnd volendet inn der löblichen Statt Surse im Ergow, vff zinstag vor Sant Anthengan tag, im xc [1500] Jar. Quarto, 56 leaves.

This is the only book known to have been printed at Sursee in the fifteenth century. It is exceedingly rare.



FRANCE.

PARIS.

GASPARINUS BARZIZIUS PERGAMENSIS. Epistolæ. [Colophon:] Fœlix 1470

Epl'a[rum] Gasparini finis

Primos ecce libros, quos hæc industria finxit

Francorum in terris, ædibus atque tuis.

Michael, Vdalricus, Martinusq; magistri

Hos impresserunt: ac facient alios.

Quarto, 118 leaves.

In 1469 Guillaume Fichet and Jean de la Pierre, two professors of theology at the Sorbonne, were instrumental in bringing to Paris three German printers: Ulrich Gering, a native of Constance, Martin Crantz, possibly a native of Mentz, and Michael Friburger, of Colmar. Several writers refer to them as having been sent from the Monastery at Bero-munster to these professors by their friend Joost de Sillinen, provost of

the Chapter at that Abbey. The important fact seems to be well settled that they set up a press at the Sorbonne, and finished their first book in 1470. Gering's career as a printer closed two years before his death, which took place in 1510. His two companions abandoned the occupation of printing in 1477. Two copies are at the National Library, Paris.

LYONS.

- 1473 REVERENDISSIMI LOTHARII dyaconi Compendium breve.
 [Colophon:] Lugduni p magistrũ guillermũ regis hujus artis
 ĩpressorie expertũ. . . . Bartholomei buyerii dicte ciuitatis
 ciuis iussu et sũptibus ĩpressus Anno M. cccc. lxxiii.
 Quitodeciõ Kal. Octobres. Quarto, 82 leaves.

Buyer, the first printer at Lyons, was a native of that city, and is said to have come of a distinguished family. It is not known where, or from whom, he learned the art. The early Lyons printers were noted for their many illustrated books, and ornamental bindings calculated to attract public attention. A copy is in the British Museum.

ANGERS.

- 1476 MARCI TULLII CICERONIS Rhetorica Nova. [Colophon:] Anno
 M. cccc. lxxvi die quĩta mensis febroarii fuit hoc opus
 completum Andegaui, per Iohañem de turre atq3 morelli im-
 pressores. Quarto.

Santander mentions an ordinance of Louis XI., of April 21, 1475, given in favor of Conr. Hanequis and Pierre Schoiffer, which points to their having had a maker, factor, or agent at Angers; but it is not known that they or their agent had any connection with the first printers, who were Jean de Turre and Jean Morelli. A copy is at the National Library, Paris.

TOULOUSE.

REPETITIO SOLEMNIS de fide instrumentorum, edita per 1476
 Andream Barbatiam, Siculum Messanensem. [Colophon:]
 Tholose est impressa, XII Calendas julii M. CCCCLXXVI,
 Quarto, 110 leaves.

The earliest name of a printer at Toulouse is that of Jo. Parix de Alemania, who appears for the first time in 1479. It is not known who printed this book of 1476.

CHABLIS.

LE LIURE DES BONNES MEURS faict et composé par frère Jacques 1478
 Legrant. [Colophon:] A Chablis Par moy Pierre Lerouge, le
 premier iour dauril lan de grace mil cccc LXXviij. Folio, 51
 leaves.

Pierre le Rouge is the only printer known to have had a press at Chablis during the fifteenth century. He was established at Paris from 1487 to 1491. A copy is at the National Library, Paris.

VIENNE (DAUPHINÉ).

SPURCISSIMI SATHANÆ LITIGACIONIS ifernalisq3 nequicie ꝑocuratoris, 1478
 Cõtra genus humanum Coram dño nostro Jhesu cristo. [Colo-
 phon:] Vienne, per magistrum Johannem solidi huius artis
 impressorie expertum, Anno . . M. cccc. LXXviij. Quarto,
 14 leaves.

Nothing is known of this printer, except that his name appears in two books issued at Vienne in 1478. A copy is in the National Library, Paris.

POITIERS.

- 1479 BREVIARIUM HISTORIALE [auctore Landulpho Sagace de Columna.]
[R. of 8th leaf:] Explicit tabula huius libri pictauis ĩpressi ppe
sanctum hilariũ. in domo cuiusdē viri illustrissimi canonici eiusd'
ecclesie beatissimi hilarii. Vigilia assũptionis beate marie Anno
dñi M. CCCC. LXXIX. Quarto, 322 leaves.

Nothing definite is known of the first printer at this town. Several writers have stated that an ancestor of Jean de Marnef, a sixteenth century printer, was the first. Santander mentions Joh. Buyer and Guill. Bouchet as the only ones at Poitiers during the fifteenth century. There is a copy in the National Library, Paris, and another at Poitiers.

CAEN.

- 1480 EPISTOLE HORATII. [Colophon:] Impressum Cadomi per magis-
tros Jacobum Durandas et Egidiũ qui ioue Anno Domini
Millesimo quadringentesimo octogesimo mense Junio die vero
sexta ejusdem mensis. Quarto, 40 leaves.

This is the earliest known dated book of Normandy, and the first edition of Horace printed in France. The first printers, Jac. Durandas and Gilles Quijone, are described as "artistes passagers et ambulants"—strolling printers. There is a copy in the National Library, Paris.

ROUGEMONT.

- 1481 FASCICULUS TEMPORUM. [Colophon:] Chronica que dicitur
fasciculus temporum edita in alma Vniuersitate Colonie Agrip-
pinæ A quodam deuoto Cartusiensi [Wernero

Rolewinck] finit feliciter Cum quibusdam additionibus
per fřem Heinricum Virczburg de Vach monachum in
prioratu rubei montis, ordinis cluniaceñ. Sub lodovico gruerie
comite magnifico anno dñi MCCCCLXXXI. . . . Folio.

French bibliographers do not agree in their statements as to the place of printing, nor do they venture any decided opinions concerning the date or the name of the printer of this book. Deschamps mentions three abbeys of Cluny. One, twelve miles from Mâcon, the chief of the order founded in the year 910; a second, in the diocese of Constance, founded in 1221; and a third, founded in Paris in 1269. He attributes this book to the second, which he claims was situated at Rougemont. The diocese of Constance was one of the largest, and contained Swabian, French, Burgundian, and Swiss territory, and probably had jurisdiction over this particular Rougemont, which is now in the Department of the Côte d'or, not far from the Swiss border. I accept the theory of M. Deschamps, having no better to substitute in its place. Peignot had probably seen a copy of the work described, and to him we are indebted for most of our information concerning it.

CHARTRES.

BREVIARIUM ad usum ecclesiæ Carnotensis. [Colophon:] Con- 1483
sumatũ adsolutuq3 est hoc psalterium Carnoti anno dñi M cccc
octauogesimo tertio quarto decima die mensis aprilis ĩ domo
venerabili Canonici m̃gri Pitri Plume orate pro eo. Quarto,
356 leaves, 2 columns, 56 lines.

This title and colophon is from Deschamps, who obtained it from a copy in the Mazarine Library. In the "Notice des objets exposés," at the National Library in Paris (No. 305 bis), the same book is (probably) mentioned under the title of "Missel a l'usage de Chartres," but the date given is 1482. I accept the year of 1483, for the reason that the colophon *seems* to have been copied *verbatim* from the work described.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE.

- 1483 DIURNALE ad usum ecclesiæ Cathalaunensis. [Colophon:] Hoc
 1493 presens diurnale impressum fuit Cathalauni per Arnulphum
 Bocquillon. impressorem. Anno Domini millesimo quadrīgētesimo
 tercio Vicesima quarta mēsis julii. Sixteenmo.

No other book is known to have been printed at Chalons-sur-Marne during the fifteenth century. Fragments of another are said to exist, which, one or two authors believe, was issued there as early as the one described. The authorities at the National Library in Paris, who have under their charge the only known copy of this work, have not ventured to express a positive opinion concerning its date.

TROYES.

- 1483 BREVIARIUM secundum Ecclesie Trecensis vsum. [Colophon:]
 Explicit breviariū . . . usū bene visum necnon correctū.
 Impressumq[ue] trecis atqz completū vicesimaq̃nta mēsis sep-
 tembris. Anno dñi millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo
 tertio. Duodecimo, 355 leaves.

One author makes printing commence at Troyes as early as 1464; another gives the title of a book issued there in 1480. The one described is probably the first with a date, and printed by either Pierre or Jehan Le Rouge. The National Library at Paris possesses the only copy known.

RENNES.

- 1484 COUSTUMES DE BRETAGNE. [Colophon:] Lan de grace mil iiij.
 cccc. quatre vingtz et quatre le xxvi^e iour de mars deuāt pasq̃z
 A estoy paracheue dimprimer ce present volume de



coustumes correctees par maystre nicolas dalier, maistre
guillaume racine et thōas du tertre aduocat par lindustrie
[et] ouuraige de maistre pierre bellesculee et Josses. Et fut en
la ville de Rēnes pres leglise de saint-germain. . . . Octavo,
252 leaves.

A copy of this rare work, printed by Pierre Bellesculée et Josses, is at the
National Library, Paris.

LOUDÉAC.

LE TRESPASSEMENT NOSTRE-DAME. [Colophon:] Cy finist 1484
imprime au moys de décembre lan mil IIII^e. IIII vingts et
quatre. Quarto, 7 leaves.

Robin Foucquet and Jehan Crez, the first known disciples of the art at
Loudéac, are believed to have been the printers of this book. There is a
copy at the National Library, Paris.

TRÉGUIER, or LANTREGUET.

COUTUMES DE BRETAGNE. [Colophon; at end of the 1st part (*les* 1485
coustumes)] Cy finist le texte du corps des coustumes de Bre-
taingne Emprime en la cite de lantreguer le xvii iour de may,
lā mil IIII^e IIII^e et cinq. [At end of the 2^d part (*les constitutions*)]
Cy finissent les cōstumes ö les constitucions establissemens de
Bretaigne Imprimees en la cite de Lantreguer par Ja.
P. le IIII^e io^r de iuing l'an de grace mil IIII^e IIII^{xx} & v. Octavo,
236 leaves.

The name of "Ja. P.," the printer of this book, has never been ascertained, and no author with whom I am acquainted has speculated upon probabilities. The name of the person who issued the second book (1499) at Tréguier was Jehan Calvez. There is a copy of the second at the National Library, Paris.

SALINS.

- 1485 MISSALE secundum usum ecclesiæ Bisuntinæ. [Colophon:] Divinis exactum auspiciis claro Salinensi oppido opus clarissimum characteribus impensa Joannis de Pratis diligenter correctis. Olympiadibus Domini millesimo cccc lxxxv. Folio.

This very rare work is the only one known to have been issued at Salins before the close of the fifteenth century. It is not known that Jean Després (or Desprels) had a press at another place.

ABBEVILLE.

- 1486 LA SOMME RURALE, compilée par Jehan Boutillier. [Colophon:] cy fine la somme rural Et imprime en la ville dabberville p pierre gerard lan mil. cccc. lxxx [et] vi. Folio, 253 leaves.

In 1486 an edition of "La Cité de Dieu Mise en françoys par Raoul de Praesles" was issued from a press at Abbeville by Jehan Dupré and Pierre Gérard. This book has, by several authors, been given the first place in the history of printing at that town. M. Claudin maintains that "La Somme Rurale" was the first, and that to Gérard must be given the credit due to the first printer. He has a copy in his collection.

ROUEN.

CHRONIQUES DE NORMANDIE. [Colophon:] Cy finissent les cron- 1487
iques de normëdie imprimeez ⁊ acõplies a rouen le quatorzieme
iour de may mil cccc. quatreuingtz ⁊ sept. . . . N. D. H.
Folio, 140 leaves.

This book was issued by Noël de Harsy, whose initials are placed at the end of the colophon. A copy is in the National Library at Paris. Panzer and several other authors assign a press to Rouen as early as 1483; but the later writers seem to agree upon 1487 as the date of the first book from a press in that city.

BESANÇON.

REGIMEN SANITATIS cum tractatu epidemie seu pestilëtie a 1487
magistro Arnaldo de villa nova Cathalano. [Colophon:]
Impressus Bisuntii. Anno dñi millesimo quadringentesimo octua-
gesimo septimo. Quarto, 83 leaves.

Nothing definite is known of the first printer in this town. Several writers believe it was Jehan Després, the same who established the first press at Salins, while others assert that it was Jean or François Comtet. A copy is in the National Library, Paris.

Since writing the above, I have learned from M. Claudin that during a visit made by him, in 1882, to the Public Library at Besançon, he inspected a copy of the book above described. At the end of the colophon he found the signature of F. Comtet, who has often been named as the printer of this work. To the existence of this signature alone we are probably indebted for the oft-repeated assertions that its owner was a printer at Besançon.

Soon after M. Claudin had communicated the result of his examination to me, I compared, at the Bibliothèque Nationale, the first books of Besançon, Dole, and Dijon, and ascertained to my own satisfaction that Peter Metlin-

ger must have been the first to set up a press in each of these towns. I found that the books of Besançon and Dijon were printed with the same fonts of types, and the one of Dole with those of the second size used in printing the other two. M. Claudin is of the opinion that Metlinger, before he went to France, was a workman with John Amerbach at Bale. See plate No. 21.

ORLEANS.

- 1490 **MANIPULUS CURATORUM**, trāslate de latī en frācoys. [Colophon:]
 Cy finist le liure dit Manipulus Curatorum translate de latin en
 francoys par Maistre Guis du Mont Rocher
 Imprime à Orleans par Maistre Mathieu Vivian lan
 mille quatre cens quatre vings et X. le dernier iour de mars.
 Quarto, 244 leaves.

This is the only book known to have been printed at Orleans before the year 1500. A copy is in the National Library, Paris.

GRENOBLE.

- 1490 **DECISIONES GUIDONIS PAPE**. [Colophon:] Hoc opus decisionũ
 excellentissimi parlamēti dalph. fuit Gracianopoli per Stephanũ
 foreti ante ecclesiam sancte clare impressum et finitũ
 die penultima mens⁹ Aprilis. Anno Dñi MMº cccc. Lxxxx.
 I. D. V. Folio, 400 leaves.

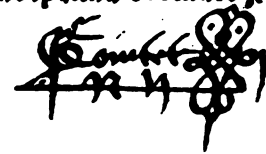
At least one author has asserted a belief that a printing-press was in operation at Grenoble as early as 1489; but it is certain that up to this time no book of that town with a date earlier than 1490 has been discovered.

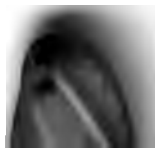
De Ite missa est

lege. ubi populus israeliticus licentiatus a rege cito reuerti consuevit ad propria. Item ite missa est scz christus. In missa p defunctis dicitur. Requiescant in pace et optatur eis requies eterna. Itē dicit psal Septies in die laudem dixi tibi. propter qd ecclesia constituit septem horas dicēdas vel laudes. Primā tertiam sextā nonā vesp̄as completorium et matutinas. Matutinale officium propter carnes domandam et pro psalterio legendō a sanctis patribus institutum est. Quia sicut dicit Eccl. xij. Vigilia oculorum tabescit caro. Laudes ad temptationes diaboli repellendas. Unde Ma. iij. Exergiscimini et laudate qui habitatis in puluere. quia ros. etc. Item ad coronam glorie obtinendam. Juxta illud. Non sit vobis vanum surgere ante lucem. quia promisit dominus coronam vigilantibus. primam dicimus. quia tunc osculatus fuit dominus a Juda. tertiam quia tunc linguis in eorum morti fuit ad iudicatus. Item i hora tertia spiritus sanctus ad apost. descendit. Unde cuncta ecclesia. dum hora cunctis tertia. Sextam dicim⁹. quia tūc fuit crucifixus. Nonā dicimus. quia tunc emisit spiritum. Vesp̄as. quia tunc dominus depositus fuit de cruce. Completorium. quia tunc positum fuit corpus christi in sepulchro. Et notandum qd contingit peccare ore corde et opere. Ideo trib⁹ modis diuersis incipiuntur hore matutine p domine labia. et completorium. p conuertere nos. alie vero per dens in adiutorium. domine labia mea aperies contra peccatum oris dicitur. dens in adiutorium contra peccatum operis. Conuertere nos. ptra peccatum cordis. et quia in peccato cordis et oris est aliquid operis. ideo per om̄s horas diei dicitur dens in adiutorium. Mo nachii vero dicunt in matutinis pu⁹. de⁹

in adiutorium. et postea domine labia mea aperies. quia sine auxilio dei nec cor nec labia ad eius laudem possunt aperiri Jo. xv. Sine me nil potestis facere. hymnus significat laudem. psalmus bonam et diuinam operationem. antiphona charitatis copulam. capitulum exhortationem boni operis. responsum bonum opus. versiculus fructus boni operis. Oio misericordiam dei significat qd pcedit et subsequitur hominem in bonis operibus.

Finit speculum ecclesie vna cum alijs tractatibus Impressum Biluntij. Anno domini Mlesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo septimo. prima die martij.





DOLE.

LES ORDONNANCES du Roy Louys XI^e, pour la comté de Bourgogne imprimé à Dôle le premier mai 1490, chez Pierre Metlinger. Quarto. 1490

In 1492 a second book, a work of Joh. Heberling, was issued from a press at Dole, which has been attributed to Metlinger, who may have returned to that city from Dijon, finished this book, and then ended his career as a printer.

GOUPILLIÈRES.

HEURES DE GOUPILLERES. Les presètes Heures furent iprimees a Goupilleres le viii^e iour de may lan mil quatre cent quatre vingts [et] onze : par honorable hōme messire Michel ādrieu prestre. Octavo. 1491

The National Library at Paris possesses, in a fragmentary condition, the only known copy of this book. One author has asserted as his belief that a little personal vanity on the part of Michel Andrieu, *prêtre*, led him to have this work printed in some other place, and to attach his name to it in such a manner as would leave the reader to infer that he was the printer.

ANGOULÈME.

AUCTORES OCTO continētes libros videlicet Cathonem Facetum Theodolum de contēptu mundi. Floretum Alanum de parabolis Fabulas esopi Thobiam. [Colophon:] Felix libello[rum]. finis quos auctores vulgo appellāt correcto[rum] impresso[rum] q3 engolisme die xvij. mensis Maii. Anno dni MCCCCLXXXXJ. Quarto. 1491

The name of the printer of this book is unknown. A copy is in the National Library, Paris.

DIJON.

- 1491 COLLECTIO PRIVILEGIORUM ordinis cisterciensis. [Colophon:]
Opera dñi Iohānis abbatis cistercij hoc opus
. . . . emēdatissime [et] integerrime impressum Diuione p
magistrū Petrū Metlinger Alemānū. Anno dñi M. CCCC.
nonagesimo primo iiij Nonas Iulias Quarto, 197 leaves.

No other printer than Metlinger is known to have had a press at Dijon during the fifteenth century. There is a copy in the National Library, Paris, and another in the collection of the author. See plate No. 22.

LANTENAC.

- 1491 LE DOCTRINAL des nouuelles mariées. [Colophon:] Imprime à
Lantenac, le cinquiesme iour doctobre lan mil quatre cens
quatre vigs XI. Jehan Cres. Quarto, 6 leaves.

This exceedingly rare book is the only one known to have been issued at Lantenac in the fifteenth century. Jean Cres was, without doubt, the same who assisted in establishing the first press at Loudêac.

TOURS.

- 1493 BREUIAIRE DE TOURS. [Colophon:] Ad laudem dei omnipotētis
eiusq2 intemerate genitricis totiusq2 curie celestis. Hoc opus
ad usum insignis ecclesie patriarchalis Beatissimi martini turoneñ.
Exaratum elaboratumq3 est ppulchre ac artificiose turonis per
Symonem pourcelet eiusdē civitatis oriundū. In intersignio



Milites

Epus serius seruoꝝ del.
Ad futurā rei memoriam.

Ad fructus vberes quos effertis ordo in
agro militantis ecclie plantat⁹ vetera do-
mini velut arbor bona pduxit baccens et
pducit/cōsiderationis nostre oculos exten-
dentes aplice fauoris p̄sidū sibi libet in-
partimur/ et in his que solationē status/

ne non perpetuā pacem et tranquillitatē eiusdem concernunt
nos gratulos et fauorabiles exhibemus. Cum itaq; sicut ad
apostolatus nostri puenit auditū/ordini distictius prefato/ac
aliis monasterijs/personis/atq; locis magna periculoſe deſo-
lationis dispendia imminere noscant⁹/et eo quia nōnulli p̄ter-
tu quāquidā litterarū apostolicarū etiam ad vacatura se extē-
dentū in dictis monasterijs/atq; locis p̄fici⁹ et p̄esse p̄esu-
munt. Nos ne per hoc nostre cōſcientie ſeruitas remaneat in-
tranquilla/salū turbationū materias ab eodē ordine p̄pelle-
re/p̄missisq; scandalis et inconvēnitie quantū nobis et alio
pmittitur obulare/necnō circa hoc salubre remediū adhibere
cupit⁹/motu p̄prio non ad aliquis nobis sup hoc oblati pe-
titionis instantiā/sed ex certa nostra ſcientia et apostolice ſedis
p̄tatis plenitudine/ſtatim⁹/noſtreg; intētiōis fuiſſe et eſſe de-
claramus. Necnō hord⁹ ſerie concedim⁹ q; nulla p nos aut ſedē
aplicam/ſeu noſtra vel ipſi⁹/aut alia quavis auctoritate/in ge-
nere vel in ſpecie/sub quibuiſq; formis aut verbōū expreſſionib⁹/et cū quibuiſq; etiā indiuidualib⁹/et alia⁹ derogatoria⁹
clauſularū/etiā talib⁹ q; illis p queuis alia aplice/litterarū/p̄ui
legis/et indulta ipſis etiā ſignanter ſpecificē et expreſſe derogā-
tia mine derogati fuiſſe/vel eſſe cenſentur/ſeu derogari non
poſſit/vim et effectū habentibus/lectiſq; effectū p̄ſentū p̄e-
iudicialibus clauſulis ac decretis irritantib⁹/quibuiſq; p̄ſonis
cuiuſq; ſtatus/gradus/dignitatis/ordinis/vel cōditionis/
etiā ſi ſancce Romani ecclie cardinalis/aut ſedis aplice offici
ales/ſeu epi/aut aliter⁹ ordinis abbates/etiam moti et ſactia
ſub⁹/ſeu ad regē/p̄ncipē/vel p̄latōꝝ quoruſlib⁹ ſupplicationē/

Generale tuū collegium:p virtutū currens iūctera.
Glorioſa virgo crucifera:ad ſalutis pducas brauiū.

Amem

Opera et ipſa Reuerendiſſimi in chriſto p̄ſis et vni: vni go-
bānis abbatis ſciſtaci ſacre theologie erimū, p̄feſſorū: ad om-
nium ſui ſacraſſimi ordinis ſuorū conſolationem et p̄ſectum/
hoc opus plurū ſummorū pontificum p̄uilegiōꝝ/quib⁹ dic-
tus ſacer ordo ſciſtaci ampliffime cōtra omnes iniurias et in-
ſultus:p̄uilegiatus eſt et munitus: emēdaſſime et integerrī-
me imp̄eſſum diuione p magiſtrū p̄terū abetinger Alenſis
nū. Anno dñi M. ccc. nonageſimo primo. iij. Nonas Julias.

Sini⁹ ſc̄idit.

¶ Conradus Leontor⁹ Abulbroſi beniuolo lectori Sal.

Quisquis es accipies iſtum qui forte libellum.

Ordinis erimū quiſquis amator ades.

Per lege: que fuerant ignotis condita charis:

Recta q; continuo pectore volue tuo.

Hic tuus ordo ſacer: p̄celſo munere fulget.

Hic tua libertas: religionis bonos.

Inuenies quātos pro te et baſtare labores.

Qui tibi ſunt vera ſedulitate patres.

Si quis erit moueat qui forſan prela: et atris

De premat inſidijs: arma q; ſinqua ſeret.

Exape plumbatis ceder bunc: et ſrangito bullis.

Ne timeas: vinces: nam tibi ſura ſauent.

ſpice pontifices ſūmos: regē q; ducē q;

Qui penitus preſtant libera colla tibi.

Et ſce (quam longo tenuiſti temporis viſu)

Libertate tua: ſubdit⁹ vſq; deo.

Et ſi iuſta precor: monuiſq; attendere noſtros.

Non dedigneris: que rogo pauca: ſerue.



pellicani comorantem. anno gratie dñi millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimotercio. Die vero decima mensis Februarii. DEO GRATIAS. Octavo.

A book with an undoubted spurious date of 1467 has been attributed to Tours, and a Missale Turonense of 1485 has, by several writers, been assigned to that place. M. Claudin is of the opinion that this latter work was printed at Paris by Jean Dupré, while others believe it came from the press of Martin Morin at Rouen. An edition of the Miracles of St. Martin, of 1496, has for a long time been accepted as the first book with a date printed in that city. A copy of this Breviaire is said to exist in the possession of a citizen of Tours.

MÂCON.

DIURNALE MATISCONENSE. [Colophon:] Explicit compendiũ diurni 1493
scd'm ordinem ecclesie sancti Vincetij Matisconēsis im-
pressum, in ciuitate Matisconēsi. per Michaelē Vensler de
Basilea. Impēsis honesti viri Mercatoř Matiscoñ.
—Anno dñi. m. cccc. lxxxxiij. Sexto Idus Marcij. Octavo,
390 pages.

No other book is known to have been issued at Mâcon before the year 1501. Wensler appears again this year, at Cluny, as its first printer. A copy is in the National Library, Paris.

NANTES.

JEHAN MESCHINOT. Cy cōmence le liure appelle les lunettes des 1493
princes avecques aulcunes balades de plusieurs matieres cōposees
par feu Jehā meschinot, seigneur de mortiers [Colo-

phon:] Imprime a Nantes le xv iour d'april en lan Mil cccc. iiiixx et xiii, par Estienne Larcher imprimeur et libraire a present demourant a Nâtes en la rue des Carmes pres les changes. 2 parts, quarto, 110 leaves.

Larcher had the only press at Nantes during the fifteenth century. A copy is at the National Library, Paris.

CLUNY.

- 1493 **MISSALE CLUNIACENSE.** [Colophon:] Reuerendissimus Dominus Jacobus de Amboysia abbas — præsens Missale ordinare fecit. Quod tandem industrius ingeniosusque vir magister Michael Wensler, civis Basiliensis, plus affectu devotionis quam lucrandi causa, impressit in Cluniaco, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo tertio, die nona mensis julii. Folio.

This is the only book known to have been printed at Cluny in the fifteenth century. Michael Wensler stands third on the list of printers at Bale. A copy is at the National Library, Paris.

LIMOGES.

- 1495 **BREVIARIUM** ad usum ecclesiæ Lemovicensis Impressum in Castro Lemovicensi per Johannem Berton. 1495. 2 parts, octavo.

Jean Berton was the only printer at Limoges during the fifteenth century, and this is the only book known to have been issued from his press. A copy is at the National Library, Paris.

procul a domo opulenti indigenti nota est: q̄ ad suppleendum non inu-
sitate: que continuo postulamus. Ceteris consilio ac foras sumus nobis
boni fide ut cunctas appellamus. Quod si procul amice nō sufficimus: de-
mi tamē bari indigemus.

Beatus melleis

• *Beatus in omnium arma existit: ac ille non vinctus meo in-
dicio longe erratis. Cum omnis vis armorum in vtu consistat
Nec minus peccatis: si non habentes ea comparare negligitis. Quippe si q̄
habent et non videntur valde sunt damnandi. multo maiori qui non habent
crimine sunt digni.*

Epulei Beatus

n *En arma sunt vitra hominum: sed arma ipsi viti. Illa enim
sine viti abesse valent. Sic viti arma parare ac illa viti possunt.
Non ergo vitia sunt iis qui parare nequeunt si desunt: nec illi qui nec ha-
beant: ea tamen viti nequeunt.*

Beatus Zicis

q *De vobis apud canum instructa mechanica ad expugnatio-
nem muralem navalisq̄ existit: ea omnia Cassio college meo
rōdum expugnati mittere cunctis intra triginta dies a die qua vobis pre-
sentis epistola reddetur vel quocq̄ celerius: ne si deficeretis: quos contra rō-
dies fecimus apparatus expediat nobis contra vos vti.*

Zicis Beatus

c *Elet mandare vna cōgruit responso: q̄dā videlicet obsequi co-
nabimur. Itaque opere diem abis nobis diffinitū preuenire
et quo militando nobis promissa presentis. Erant igitur instrumenta non
inutilia licet appareat vetusta.*

Beatus Zicis

m *Adhuc quidem vestre bello iam confecto ut verus erit verbi
velate fuerunt. Cuius tamen commendamus q̄ in quo termino
a vobis transmissi iussimus non defuisse. Sed Cassius ante venit.
Zicis Beatus.*

si et sine ratione et perdit educat vultus.

Dio. Epimenidi

• *Diogenes Epimenidi peccatorum olim ob virtutē: tolerantiam bu-
ci. Budio re boni neuri et corporis cultui indigentes defideret: et
tamen virtutem pollicetur. Quod mihi minime admiratione dignum vide-
tur. Bonum nāq̄ esse sciant. Simplicem difficile est: polliceri autem
periculose.*

Simo.

*Dec opuscula castigatissime emendata. Impeffa sunt
Beunio impetia. Thicuat Lepc eius Beunioiens
ne. 10. ccc. fcti. Galus oc. ouis.*



PROVINS.

LA REIGLE DES MARCHANS nouuellement translatee de latin en 1496
francoys. [Colophon:] Cy finist la Regle des marchans Im-
primee a Prouins, par Guillaume Tauernier A la requeste de
Jaquette Lebee, veufue de feu Jehan Herault. Le premier iour
Doctobre. lan. Mil. cccc quatre vingtz et seze. Quarto, 52
leaves.

This was the first book issued from a Provins press with a date. Guil-
laume Tavernier was probably the only printer there during the fifteenth
century. A copy is in the National Library, Paris.

AVIGNON.

LUCIANI Palinurus, Scipio Romanus, Carmina heroica in Amorem, 1497
Asinus Aureus, Bruti et Diogenis Cynici epistolæ. [Colophon:]
Hec opuscula castigatissima emendata impressa sunt Auinione
impensa Nicolai Tepe ciuis Auinionensis, m. ccc. xcviij, idibus
octobris. Quarto, 37 leaves.

This is the first of the only two books known to have been printed at
Avignon in the fifteenth century. A copy is in the National Library, Paris,
and a second in the collection of the author. See plate No. 23.

PÉRIGUEUX.

LAPIDE (Joh. de). Resoluturiã duboiꝝ circa celebrationẽ mis || arum 1498
occurentiũ. per Venerabilẽ patrẽ dñz || Johannẽ de lapide doc-
torem. Theologum || parisiensem. ordinis cartusiensis, ex sacroꝝ

|| canonum probatorumq3 doctorum senten || tiis diligenter collectum. [Colophon:] Imp̃ssum petragori-sensis per magistrũ Johannē carant. Anno domi || ni. Millesimo cccc. xcviij. Finit feliciter. In — 8, goth, 24 leaves.

The above title and colophon were taken from item No. 77 of the 1883 part of the Didot catalogue. I saw the book and gave it a careful examination, and found no reasons for doubting the statements contained in its colophon. I therefore do not hesitate to assign a printing-press to this town before the close of the fifteenth century. This copy came from the collection of M. Peignot, is now in the National Library at Paris, and no other is known. See plate No. 24.

PERPIGNAN.

- 1500 BREVIARIUM ELNENSE. Incipit breuiarium secūdũ vsum Elne . . . [Colophon:] . . . impressa sunt feliciter ppiniani. Per Joānem rosembach Germanũ de Handelberg Anno . . . Millesimo. ccccc. Octavo, 500 pages.

This is the only book printed at Perpignan in the fifteenth century. Rosembach was master of a press at Barcelona in 1494.

VALENCIENNES.

- 1500 JEHAN MOLINET. La ressource du petit peuple. [Colophon:] VALENCHIENES. [1500.]

The above, with four other small quarto tracts, of four, six, four, and ten leaves respectively, are believed to have been printed at Valenciennes during the year 1500. A copy of the one with ten leaves, printed by Jehan de Liège, is in the National Library, Paris.



HOLLAND.

UTRECHT.

PETRUS COMESTOR, *Scolastica hystoria super novum testamentum* 1473
cū additionib⁹ atq; incidentij⁹ Incipit felicit⁹ [Colo-
phon:] Impressa i traiecto inferiori per magistros Nycolaum
ketelaer et Gherardū de Leempt m° cccc° lxxiiij°. Folio, 144
leaves.

No other Holland book has been discovered with an earlier printed date than this. Mr. Henry Bradshaw, of the University Library at Cambridge, England, attributes an undated edition of the "*Speculum Humanæ Salvationis*" to a press established at Utrecht as early as 1471-1474. Under the title of "*La Prototypographie Néerlandaise*," Mr. Campbell gives a list of eighteen books, which, with a query, he attributes to Utrecht. Several of the works mentioned in this list have, by the advocates of the "*Haarlem Legend*," been assigned to the press of Coster. A copy is in the National Library at Paris.



DELFT.

- 1477 BIBLE mit horen boecken. [Colophon:] Deese ieghenwoerdighe bible was gemaectte delf in hollant mitter hulpen gods ende bij ons jacob Jacobs soen en mauricius yemants zoen van Middelborch. 1477. 10 dach der maent Januarius. 2 volumes, folio, 642 leaves.

This is the first Bible in the Dutch language, and the only book in which the names of these two printers appear together. Copies are in the University Library, Cambridge, England; the National Library, Paris; and in the author's collection.

GOUDA.

- 1477 EPISTELEN ENDE EVANGELIEN vanden Gheheelen Jære. [Colophon:] Dit is voleyndet int iaer ons herē m. cccc. ende lxxvij op die pinxter auont Folio, 137 leaves.

Campbell and other reliable authorities have assigned this book to the press of Gér. Leeu, who, it is believed, was the first printer at Gouda. Copies are in the Public Library of Gouda, and at the Hague.

DEVENTER.

- 1477 PETRI BERTORII REDUCTORIUM morale figurarum Bibliorum. [Colophon:] Explicit Apocalipsis. liber vltimus reductorij moralis dauētrie diligenti correctione emendatus pūctuatus et tabulatus atz impressus Anno Millesimo quadrīgentesimo septuagesimo septimo per Richardū paffroet de Colonia. ciuem dauētriēsez Folio, 468 leaves.

Campbell mentions two other books which *may* have been issued from a press at Deventer in 1476. Mr. Bradshaw gives 1477 as the date of the first. This printer had at least one singular peculiarity: he evidently did not know how to spell his own name, since we find that he printed it thirteen different ways. He was also the most prolific Dutch printer of the fifteenth century.

ST. MARTINSDYKE.

DER ZYELEN TROESTE. [Colophon:] Finis adest libri sit gloria 1478
cūctipotentī. Ac componentī collatus ad ethera Summī. Jstius
tytulum consolatio dic animarum. Anno dnī M. cccc. lxxviii.
mēsis nouēbris Jtem der zielē troest dy es gheprint
Ter eeren en ter weer dicheyte der ghebodē gods. By my pyeter
werrecoren wonēdetsente mertensdyck in Zeelant Folio,
88 leaves, 2 columns of 39 lines.

This is the only book known to have been issued from a press at St. Martinsdyke in the fifteenth century. There is a copy at the Abbey of Ayerbode, Belgium, and no other is known to exist.

NIMWEGEN.

ENGELBERTI CULTIFICIS Epistola brevis ac utilis. de symonia 1479
vitanda in recepcōe nouicio[rum] et nouicia[rum] ad religionē.
[Colophon:] Explicit epistola brevis collecta p
. Engelbertū cultificis Anno dñi. m° cccc°
LXXIX°. Mēsis Julij. die ix. in Nouimagio Atq3 ibidē eodē āno
diligenter impressa die xxij. Mensis Augusti. Quarto, 87
leaves.

This book may have been issued by Gérard Leempt, one of the first printers at Utrecht.

ZWOLLE.

- 1479 VOCABULARIUS EX QUO. [Colophon:] Et sic est finis deo laus ⁊ gloria trinis Presens hoc opusculū non stili aut penne suffragio sꝫ noua artificiosaꝫ inuencione quadā ad eusebiā dei idustrie zwollis est cōsūmatū Sub āno Natiuitatis. M. cccc. lxxix feria quinta ante festū Natiuitatis dominici Quarto, 232 leaves.

Mr. Bradshaw mentions an edition of the "Modus Confitendi" (22 Dec., 1479), which he must have had sufficient reasons for believing to be the first book of Zwolle. I have not been able to find a detailed description of it, unless it be No. 1230 of Campbell, and consequently am compelled to give the first place to one of the three or four dated books of that year. Mr. Campbell names as the printer Joh. de Vollenhoe.

HASSELT.

- 1480 DIE EPISTELEN EN EVANGELIEN 't heele jaar door Hasselt, 1480, P. B. Quarto.

The initials of P. B. probably stand for Peregrinus Barmentlo, a Neapolitan printer of 1476, and the first known at Hasselt. Mr. Bradshaw seems to give the first place to an edition of "Gesta Romanorum," which I cannot find described by any bibliographer with whose work I am acquainted, and again I am compelled to accept the earliest date I have been able to find. Campbell, No. 824, describes an edition of the "Gesta Romanorum," printed at Hasselt in 1481, but does not mention an earlier one from a press at that place.

CULEMBOURG.

BOEC VAN DEN HOUTE. [Colophon:] Dit is ghemaect in die goede 1483
 stede van culenborch Int iaer ons heren M. CCCC. en lxxxij.
 opten sesten dach van maerte by my ian veldener. Quarto,
 34 leaves.

This printer appears for the first time at Louvain in 1473 or 1474. Several authors assert that he was at Cologne before he went to Louvain. There is a copy at Althorp, and a second in the Public Library, Brussels.

LEYDEN.

DIE CRONIKE of die historie vā hollant vā zeelant ende vrieslant 1483
 ende vandē sticht van vtrecht. [Colophon:] Dit boec is voleint
 te Leyden in hollant Int iaer ons heren. M CCCC ende lxxxij
 Opten negenden dach van iulio. Quarto, 90 leaves.

This first known book of Leyden is said to be the work of Heynricus Heynrici, who, it is believed, was the first printer in that city.

HARLEM.

LYDEN ENDE DIE PASSI ons Hēeren ihesu Christi, ende die teykenen 1483
 ende die miraculen die hij dede, [Colophon:] dit bouck
 is voleyndet tot Haerlem in Hollant anno 1483, den 10 dach in
 decembri. Quarto, 86 leaves.

This book is attributed to Jacob Bellaert, who had the first known press at Harlem, and is probably the first book printed at that city.

BOIS-LE-DUC or S'HERZOGENBUSCH.

- 1484 TUNDALUS. Boeck van Tondalus vysioen. [Colophon:] Hier eyndet dat boeck vā Tondalus vysioen. ende hoe dat sijn ziele wt sijn lichaem ghenomen was. Gheprent tots hartogtenbosch. M. cccc. lxxxiiij. Quarto, 32 leaves.

This book is believed to have been issued by Gérard Leempt, one of the first printers in Holland. A copy is in the Library of the University at Louvain.

SCHOONHOVEN or KLOSTER HEM.

- 1495 BREUIARIUM TRAIECTENSE. [Colophon:] cōpletū atq; in finē usq; sūma cū diligētia elaboratū correctū sil' ⁊ emendatū est hoc pñs breuiariū extra muōs oppidi scoenhouien. ptiū hollādie traiecten dyoces'. Anno salutis Millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimoquīto. vltima februarij. Folio, 314 leaves.

This work is attributed to the canons of the Monastery of Saint Michel, the only known printers at Schoonhoven in the fifteenth century. It has been stated that these worthy canons (monks?) went into the business of book-making for the purpose of obtaining money to repair their monastery.

SCHIEDAM.

- 1498 JOANNIS BRUGMAN Vita Lydwinæ Sciedammitæ. [Colophon:] Hoc opus expletuz sciedāmis Anno M° CCCC° xcvij°. Ad indiuidue trinitatis honorē necnō alme Vginis Lijdwie sciedāmite ꝑcipue imp̃ssū Schiedam Jn Hollandia. Quarto, 124 leaves.

Whoever issued this book is considered the first who had a press at Schiedam. Up to this time the name or names of the fifteenth century printer or printers at this place have not been discovered.



BELGIUM.

ALOST.

SPECULUM CONVERSIONIS peccatorum magistri dyonisii de leuuuis 1473
alias rikel ordinis Cartusiensis. [Colophon:] Impressum.
Alosti. in Flandria. Anno. m° cccc° lxxiii°. Quarto, 28 leaves.

Another book, an edition of "De duobus amantibus Eurialo et Lucretia opusculum" of Æneas Silvius (Pius II.), was issued at Alost in 1473; but as neither gives the day of the month when completed, there is no way of deciding which is entitled to the first place. The one described is believed to have been printed by John of Westphalia and Thierry Martens.

LOUVAIN.

PETRI DE CRESCENTIIS liber ruralium commodorum. [Colophon:] 1474
Presens opus extitit hac littera vera modernata. abscisa
[et] formata: impressum. p Ioannem de vvestfalia Paderborneñ

dyocesis. In alma vniuersitate Louaniēsi residentē.
 Anno M^ccccc^o lxxiii^o mensis Decembris die nona.
 Folio, 196 leaves.

Panzer and Hain both state that printing commenced at Louvain in 1473. The former names two books issued in that year. Campbell does not mention either, but is doubtful about the date of an edition of a work of Zambarellis, which he thinks may have been printed by Jean Veldener in 1473-74.

BRUGES.

- 1475 LE JARDIN DE DEUOTION, auquel lame deuote quiert son amoureux Jhesuchrist. [Colophon:] Primum opus impressum per Colardum Mansion, Brugis. . . . [1475.] Folio, 29 leaves.

Mansion was one of the most notable of the fifteenth century printers. Caxton, England's first printer, practiced his art with this master. The first books in the English and French languages were probably from a press at Bruges. Examples of Mansion's handiwork are seldom found in the hands of an auctioneer or book-seller; but, when they are, large prices are realized for them. A copy of his "Lestris de fortune," in the first part of the Didot sale, brought 21,500 francs, or \$4,300.

I give the date of the work described upon the authority of a number of most reliable bibliographers. Their assertions as to the exact year may be arbitrary; but the presumption, in this particular instance, is that there are good reasons for having made them. The first book of Bruges with a certain date is of 1476.

A copy of the work described is in the National Library, Paris.

BRUSSELS.

- 1476 ARNOLDUS GEILHOVEN de Hollandia de Rotterdam. Ordin. S. Augustini. Gnotosolitos sive speculum conscientiae. [Colophon:] Presens hoc speculum Arte ipssoria multipli-

catũ. & q̃tũ huãna suffecit idustria satis sollert̃ elaboratũ.
 Bruxelle opido brabãcie finitũ feliciter anno dñi M°. cccc°. Lx.
 xvi°. xxv mensis maij. 2 parts, folio.

“Frères de la Vie Commune,” the Brothers of Common Life, were the first who had a press at Brussels. Before the introduction of printing, the various chapters of this brotherhood held special rights, which had been granted to them, in relation to writing, copying, and illuminating—hence their readiness to accept and take advantage of the newly discovered art. Several writers have fixed upon 1472, while others have named 1473 and 1474 as the years of the first printing at Brussels. Up to this time, however, no book with a date anterior to 1476 has been discovered.

AUDENARDE or OUDENARDE.

HERMANNI DE PETRA DE SCUTDORPE sermones L super orationem 1480
 Dominicam. [Colophon:] Pressum Aldernardi per me Arnoldum
 Cæsaris meosque sodales dominice incarnationis supra M. CCCC.
 anno LXXX Folio, 136 leaves.

Arnoldus Cæsaris, or Arend de Keyser, after printing at Audenarde for three years, went to Ghent, where, in 1483, he issued from his press the first book of that city.

ANTWERP.

DEN SPIEGHEL ofte een reghel der Kersten ghelove ofte der 1482
 Kersten eewe. [Colophon:] Ende es gheprent tantwerpen bi
 mi Mathijs vander Goes Jnt Jaer ons heren. M. CCCC. ende
 lxxxij. opten. xxix. dach van April. Quarto, 42 leaves.

There is a work of Antwerp which bears the date 1472, but a majority of bibliographers believe it to be at least ten years too early. Panzer mentions six books printed at that city before 1482; but as there seems to be considerable doubt about the dates of those mentioned by Panzer, I accept the "Speighel" as the earliest example I can find with a date about which there can be no misunderstanding. Campbell (No. 54) describes a book ("*Rudolphi Agricola Opuscula*"), of 1476, which several authors have placed to the credit of Antwerp. He, however, does not believe in its existence.

GHENT.

- 1483 TRAITÉ DE PAIX ET DE MARIAGE Fait a francise alias arras le xxiiij^e iour de decembre lan. Mil quatezens quatre vingt et deux et publie le xxiiij^e iour dud' moys en leglise nostre dame en le cite lez led' arras. [Colophon:] Le traictie de la paix Jmpresse a gand delez le belfroij par Arnoul de Keysere le viij^e iour dapuril lan Mil. cccc. quatre vingt et trois. Folio, 12 leaves.

The only copy of this Treaty known is in the Library of the University at Ghent.





HUNGARY.

BUDA.

CHRONICA HUNGARORUM ab origine ad coronationem Regis 1473
Mathiæ. [Colophon:] Finita Bude anno Dni M. cccc. lxxiii,
in vigilia Penthecostes per Andream Hess. Folio, 67 leaves.

This and one other book, which is without date, constitute the only known products of the Buda press of the fifteenth century. It is not known that Andreas Hess had a press elsewhere.



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SPAIN.

VALENCIA.

BERNARDO FENOLLAR. Certamen poetich, en lohor de la Concecio. 1474
. . . . En Valencia, 1474. Quarto.

This is the only book known to have been printed at Valencia in 1474.
It was probably the work of a German printer, Lambert Palmart, whose
name appears for the first time in 1477.

SARAGOSSA.

MANIPULUS CURATOREM compositus a Guidone de Monteroteri. 1475
[Colophon:] Clero et populo impressio perutilis utriusque
oꝑe sed Matthei Fland' industria felici termino clausa est Ara-

gonensium regia in urbe Cesaraugusta xv octobris anno salutis millesimo quadrīgentesimo septuagesimo quinto. Folio.

Neither Panzer, Santander, nor Hain mention this book or its printer. It is a very great rarity, and I do not know where a copy can be found.

SEVILLE.

- 1477 CLEMENTE SANCHEZ DE VERCIAL. Sacramental. [Colophon :]
 A instancia e mandado del Padre D. Pedro
 Fernandes de Solis e Don Pero Gonzales de
 Mendoza, Arzobispo de Sevilla, En el dicho
 Arzobispado fue impresa esta obra en la Cibdad de
 Sevilla por los diligentes e discretos maestros Anton Martines
 e Bartholome Segura e Alphonso del Puerto. E acabose en
 primero dia del mes de Agosto. Año de M. cccc. LXXVII.
 años del pontificado del santo Padre Sixto Papa
 quarto año sexto Quarto, 168 leaves.

There is an undated copy of this work at the National Library in Paris, which the catalogue-makers of that institution believe was printed at Seville in 1475, by the same printers who executed the edition of 1477. They give no reasons for such a belief, but simply state it.

BARCELONA.

- 1478 SANCTI THOME DE AQVINO in libris Ethicorum Cōmentvm
 Pere Bruno y Nicolau Spindeler, Alemanijs. xv Junii, 1478.

There is said to exist a book of Barcelona dated 1468. M. Bernard has proved that the year intended was 1498. Several authorities cite another of 1475, but I have not been able to find any description of it

which gives a certain year; so I infer that if it exists at all it is without date. There is no doubt of the existence of the one described. It was printed by Pere Bruno and Nicolas Spindeler, and is probably the first book from a press at Barcelona.

LERIDA.

BREVIARIO ILLERDENSE. Breviarium opus secundum Illerdensis 1479
ecclesie consuetudinem emendatum per dominum
Laurentium Fornes Antonius Palares campanarum
eiusdem ecclesie pulsator propriis expensis fieri fecit. Im-
pressitque venerabilis Magister Henric⁹ Botel de Saxonia
aleman⁹ vir erudit⁹ huic clarissimo opere in urbe Illerde xvi
Augusti anno . . . M. cccc. lxxviii. Quarto.

A copy of this exceedingly rare book is in the library of the Carmelite
Convent at Barcelona.

SEGORBE.

CONSTITUTIONES SYNODALES Bartholomaei Marti, Cardinalis et 1479
Episcopi Segobricensis Segobricæ, 1479.

This book is by an unknown printer, and is the only one which is claimed
to have been issued at Segorbe in the fifteenth century. It was first
mentioned by Caballero, and by him assigned to Segorbe, and is given a
place in this list because several careful writers have partially accepted his
statement.

TOLEDO.

LEYES ORIGINALES de los Reyes de España registradas por D. 1480
Diego Vasquez Chanciller. S. L. 1480. Quarto.

Don Dion. Hidalgo, Don Barth. J. Gallardo, and other Spanish bibliographers have examined a copy of this book in one of the provincial libraries of Spain, and for good reasons, which their examinations disclose, agree as to the date and place of printing. They also compared it with the heretofore supposed first book of Toledo, printed by Juan Vasquez in 1486, and found that the types used for printing both books were the same.

SALAMANCA.

- 1481 ÆLII ANTONII NEBRISSENSIS Introductiones latinæ explicatæ.
[Colophon:] Salmanticæ anno . . . m. cccc. lxxxj. ad
xvij. K. Februarii . . . Folio.

A copy of this rare work can be found in the Royal Library at Madrid. Arnaldo, or Arnao Guillen de Brocar and his son Juan are believed to have been the first to establish a printing-press at Salamanca.

ZAMORA.

- 1482 PROVERBIOS DE SENECA por el Dr. Pero Diaz. [Colophon:] Esta obra se acabò en la cibdad de Çamora sabbado a tres dias del mes de Agosto año . . de mil e quatroçientos e ochenta e dos años. Anton de Centenera. Folio, 85 leaves.

M. Deschamps claims priority for this book over an edition of the "Vita Christi." The latter, before his discovery, was believed to have been the first book printed at Zamora. His claim, as he states it, seems to be well founded. A copy is in the Royal Library at Madrid.

GERONA.

MEMORIAL del pecador remut. La primera part del libro apellat 1483
 memorial compilat per Phelip de Malla
 [Colophon:] la primera part impressa a despeses
 de Matheu Vendrell mercader en la ciutat de Girona, dilluns a
 xvii. de noembre lany de mil cccc lxxx, y tres. Folio.

This is the only book known to have been issued at Gerona before the end of the fifteenth century. Mathew Vendrell, its printer, established a press at Barcelona in 1484. At least one author is of the opinion that he never was at Gerona, but executed the work described at Barcelona.

BURGOS.

ARTE DE GRAMATICA de Fray Andres de Cerezo. Andreas Guter- 1485
 rius Cerasianus Domino Ludovico Acuña salutem
 plurimam dicit. [Colophon:] Mense martio duodecima die
 anno 1485

The first printer at Burgos was Frédérick de Bâle, who possibly learned the art from Berthold Ruppel. This is believed to be his first book.

PALMA.

JOHĀNIS DE GERSONO tractatus, qui stringit conclusionum processu: 1485
 fere totam theologiam et moralem. [Colophon:] opera
 et impensis Reuerendi Bartholomei Caldentem Impressū
 est: Arte uero et industria ingeniosi Nicolai Califati balearici
 in maiori ex balearibus imprimentis Anno salutis M CCCC
 LXXXV die uero XX mensis Iunii. Quarto, 30 leaves.

Nicolai Calafati was the only printer at Palma before the end of the fifteenth century. He left two books bearing his name. His press was not known to the earlier bibliographers. Don Joaquin Maria Bover, the historian of the Balearic Isles, was the first to discover the work described.

XERES.

- 1485 CONSTITUTIONES SYNODALES urbis vel Ecclesiæ Xericanæ, auctore Bartholomæo Marti Xericæ, 1485.

All knowledge of this book seems to have been derived from the assertions of the Abbé Caballero. Subsequent Spanish bibliographers neither repeat nor deny his statements. Deschamps questions the accuracy of his geographical knowledge. The work described is given a place in this list, for the reason that in its description I find the name of a town and a date which probably refer to the place and time of printing.

MURCIA.

- 1487 COPILACION DE LAS BATALLAS campales que son contenidas en las estorias escolasticas e de España [Colophon:] Fue este libro en la cibdad de Murcia por manos de maestro Lope de la Roca Aleman Impressor de libros lunes xxviiij dias de mayo año de mil e cccc. Lxxxvij. años. 2 parts, folio.

This printer, Lope Joh. or Juan de Roca, was the only one who had a press at Murcia in the fifteenth century. It is not known that he issued more than two books.

SAN CUCUFAT or SAN COLGAT DES VALLES.

YSAAC DE RELIGIONE. [Colophon:] Finitus hic Libell' apud 1489
 sanctū Cucufatum vallis Aretane. xxix noñebris anni D. m. cccc.
 LXXXIX. Quarto, 123 leaves.

Several of the earlier writers doubt the propriety of assigning this book to San Cucufat. The Spanish bibliographers, however, including Mendez, agree as to the correctness of the date and place of printing. Of the printer nothing is known.

CORIA.

BLASON GENERAL de todas las insignias del universo. Dedicado al 1489
 rey de Portugal. Hecho en la universidad de Salamanca
 . Por un gallego hijo del dicho estudio renombre Gracia dey.
 [Colophon:] inpresso y entallado an la cibdad de coria por
 maestro Bartoleme de lila flamēco año de mil cccc l xxxix.
 Quarto.

This is the only book issued at Coria before the close of the fifteenth century. Of Bar. de Lila, its printer, beyond the mention of his name in this work, nothing is known.

PAMPLONA.

PEDRI DE CASTROBEL. Commentarii in Symbolum Apostolicum 1489
 Pampilone, 1489. Quarto.

Hain (No. 4656) gives the above title and date; Reichhart repeats it. The Spanish bibliographers do not mention this edition, but give the date of the first book at Pamplona as of 1495, when the name of Arnaldo Guillen de Brocar, the earliest known printer there, first appears.

TOLOSA.

- 1489 MOSEN DIEGO DE VALERA. *Coronica de España* Tholosa.
Henricus Mayer. 1489. Folio, 179 leaves.

The history of early printing in this city seems to be in some manner so interwoven with that of Toulouse, France, that up to this time it has not been possible to arrive at any satisfactory solution of perplexing historical difficulties. Panzer, Hain, and Santander give 1479 as the date of the first book of Tolosa. The later writers discard this date and agree upon 1489 as the correct period. I am inclined to side with these later authorities, several of whom have made early printing in Spain a subject of special investigation.

VALLADOLID.

- 1492 TRACTADO BREVE de Confession. [Colophon:] Esta obra se fizo en Valladolid Año de mil [y] quatrociētos [y] xcii. Años. A. III. de febrero. Quarto.

It is not known who was the printer of this book. The name of Juan de Froncourt, the earliest known at Valladolid, appears for the first time in 1493.

CAGLIARI.

- 1493 SPECULUM ECCLESIE. Comensa la robriqua || de aquest libre apellat || speculum ecclesie so esa || dir espileho mirall de la || santa hesgleya qui es so || bre la missa. . . . [Colophon:] Acabada la psēt hobra apelada specutuz ecclesie || stāpat ē la ciutat y castil || de callar p lo honorable || e Salvador de bolōya me || stre de stāpa a reqsta de || mestre nicolau dagreda || aragones al p̄ mer de oct || ubre del āy mil. ccccxciii.

M. Mutaner, the librarian of the Municipal Library at Palma, has discovered in the collection under his charge the only known copy of this work. Of Nicholas Degrada, of Arragon, its printer, there is no mention outside of this colophon. No other book was issued at Cagliari before the end of the fifteenth century.

MONTEREY.

MISSALE. [Colophon:] Hoc opus Misarum, seu liber Misale totius 1494
 anni explicit suñma cum diligentia correctum et
 emendatum, impressum arte, et expensis Gundisalvi Roderici de
 la Passera, et Johannis de Porres sociorum. Cui finis datur
 Monti Regio D. D. Francisco de Zuñiga anno
 m. ccccxciiii. tertio nonas februarii.

This is probably the only book from the press of de la Passera and de Porres, and is believed to be the only one printed at Monterey during the fifteenth century.

GRANADA.

FRANCISCI XIMENII. Primer volumen de vita Xpi cor- 1496
 regido y añadido por el Arçobispo de Granada. [Colophon:]
 Fue acabado y empresso este primer volumen de vita cristi de
 fray frãcisco ximenez: en la cibdad de Grenada en el
 postrimero dia del mes de Abril. Año . . . de mill. cccc. xcvj.
 Por Meynardo Ungut e Jhoãnes de Nurẽberga alemanes, por
 mādado y expensas del Don Fray Fernando de
 Talauera primero arçobispo de Granada. Folio.

Several authors mention one or two unimportant books which may have been printed at Granada earlier than the one described. The Spanish bibliographers agree that this was the first. Meynard Ungut and Joh. of Nuremberg were established at Seville in 1490 and 1491.

TARRAGONA.

- 1498 **LIBER HYMNORUM.** [Colophon:] Expliciunt hymni cum suis expositionibus Terracone nouiter impressi. Regnante Ferdinando secundo hispaniarũ rege. per magistrũ iohannem rosembach Alemanũ. An-no incarnationis millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo octauo. Die vero decimo octauo mensis Septembris Quarto, 48 leaves.

The only book known to have been issued at Tarragona in the fifteenth century. Rosembach, the printer of this work, was established at three other cities—Barcelona, Perpignan, and Montserrat—before the close of the fifteenth century.

MONASTERIO DE NUESTRA SEÑORA DE MONTSERRAT.

- 1499 **LIBRO DE LAS MEDITACIONES** de N.-S. J.-C. [Colophon:] Expliciunt meditationes quas sanctus scripsit Bonaventura de vita et passione domini nostri Jesu Christi in Monasterio beate Marie de Monteserrato Impressum per Johannem Luschner alemanum. Sub impensis ejusdem monasterii. Anno Dñi. m. cccc° lxxxviiiij. xvj. mensis Aprilis . . . Octavo.

There were six books issued from the press of Luschner, at this monastery, in 1499. Of those which bear the day of the month, this is the earliest. It is not known that he exercised his art at any other place, and it is believed he was the only printer at Montserrat in the fifteenth century.

MADRID.

LEYES HECHAS par los muy altos . . . principes . . . el Rey 1499
 Don Fernando e la Reyna Doña Isabel por la brevedad
 e orden de los pleytos. Fechas en la Villa de Madrid año . . .
 de mil. cccc. xcix. [At end of the ordinances:] Dada en . . .
 Madrid a xxj. dias del mes de mayo año de mil e cccc. xcix.
 años. Yo el rey. Yo la reyna. Yo Miguel perez dalmazan
 secretario [Privilege:] Por quanto Fernando de
 Jahen, librero, quedò e ofreciò de par estas leyes . . . en
 precio iusto . . . mandaron los señores Presidente e Oidores
 de la audiencia de sus altezas que residen en Valla-
 dolid, que Folio.

Of the history of early printing at Madrid very little seems to be known. Those authors who have anything to say about it agree that the book described was printed in that city in 1499. One or two are of the opinion that Fernando de Jahen combined the art of book-making with the occupation of book-selling, and that he may have been the printer of this work.

 JAEN.

PETRI DE GUI tractatus de differentiis. [Colophon:] Finitus hic 1500
 liber de differentia editus à Magistro Petro Dagui in urbe
 Giennensi anno . . . m. ccccc. die vero 20 mensis maii.

Several writers assert that the date (1500) refers to the completion of the composition. The majority of bibliographers, however, are of the opinion that it must refer to the time of printing.

 546395 A





AUSTRIA.

TRENT, or TRIENT.

GESCHICHTE DES ZU TRIENT ermordeten Christenkindes. [Colophon:] Und das hat ghedruckt Albertus Duderstat von Eiksvelt zu Trient in dem iar tausend vier hundert vnd fünf vnd sibuz iar an dem mitwuchen vor unser lieben frauen tage der purt. Folio, 14 leaves. 1475

This is the first book known to have been printed in Austria. Albrecht Kune, of Duderstadt, its printer, in 1482 established the first press at Memmingen.

VIENNA.

TRACTATUS DISTINCTIONUM. [Colophon:] Explicit Manipulus distinctionum Lectoris Iohannis Meyger impressum Wienne anno domini M. cccc. lxxxii. Quarto, 11 leaves. 1482

Six books, by an unknown printer, were issued from a press at Vienna in 1482. The name of Johannes Winterberger, the first known printer in this city, appears for the first time in 1492. A copy is in the Imperial Library at Vienna.

KLOSTERNEUBURG.

- 1484 **BULLA CANONIZATIONIS Sancti Leopoldi Marchionis: Innocentius**
Epūs seruus seruo [rum] dei. Ad ppetuam rei memoriā
[Colophon:] Datū Rome Apud sanctū petrū. Anno
Millesimo quadrigētesimo octuagesimo quarto. Octauo Idus
Januarij pōtificatus nostri. Anno primo. Quarto, 4 leaves.

The late M. Tross, of Paris, was the first to discover and indicate the place where this bull was printed. He mentions another book from the same press. A copy is in the collection of the author. See plate No. 25.

BRÜNN.

(MORAVIA.)

- 1486 **AGENDA secundum chorū Olomucensem. . . . Brunæ, 1486.**
Quarto.

The name of the printer of this book is unknown. Conrad Stahel, who commenced issuing books at Passau about 1480 or '82, is the first mentioned at Brünn; but his name does not appear there until 1491.

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POLAND.

CRACOW, or CRACOVIA.

JOHANNES DE TURRECREMATA. Ad sanctissimum ac beatissimum 1475
dūm Pium Sēdm pontificem maximum editio in librum psalmo
[rum] quē alij soliloquiū dicunt incipit feliciter. Sabinensi ēpo
ac sacte romane ecclie cardiāli sācti Sixti vulgariter nūcupato
edita. [Colophon:] explanacio ī psalteriū finit. Cracis
im̃pssa. [1475.] Folio, 149 leaves.

Several authors who have written upon early printing at Cracow have advanced separate theories. Various years, from 1465 to 1500, have been given as the date of the first book. The discovery that the work described was printed with types which, they believed, had been used by Gunther Zainer at Augsburg, has led several bibliographers to express a belief that he was the first printer at Cracow; and later writers now agree in asserting

that this edition of Turrecremata was issued as early as 1475. It seems to be quite clear, however, that a book of Hours of 1491 was the first with a date, as well as the first book known to have been printed in the Slavic language, and that Sweybold Veyl was its printer, and not Jean Haller, who has often passed for the first printer in this city, where he was a book-seller, and not a book-maker.





ENGLAND.

WESTMINSTER.

THE DICTES AND SAYINGES OF PHILOSOPHRES. Which Boke is 1477
translated out of Frenshe into Englyssh by the Noble and
puissant lord Antoine Erle of Ryuyers. . . . [Colophon:]
Emprynted by me William Caxton at Westminstre the yere of
our lord *m. cccc. lxxvij.* Folio.

In 1471 Caxton (who was then at Bruges) translated from the French and soon after, probably with the aid of Colard Mansion, issued this translation of "The Recuyell of the Historeys of Troye," the first book ever printed in English. The second, "The Game and the Playe of the Chesse," Mr. Blades believes, was also from a press at Bruges. The first edition in French of the "Receuil des histroies de Troyes" is also supposed to have been printed at Bruges, in 1476.

In the introduction to the Catalogue of the Caxton Exhibition of 1877 I find it stated, without qualification, "That to Caxton belongs the honor of having printed not only the first book in English, but the first in the

French language." Upon page 8 of the same catalogue there is a note to the title of the last-named work, which reads: "This is the first book printed in French, and is believed by many English bibliographers to have been printed by Colard Mansion." Here we find a qualification of the former unqualified statement, and a fair illustration of the general value of bibliographical speculations. It is possible that some one may discover that all the books which have been attributed to Caxton while he was at Bruges, were worked off from the press of Mansion, and that the latter assisted the former in printing each of these works. Three copies of the "Dictes" were at the Caxton Exhibition,—one of them from Althorp.

OXFORD.

- 1478 EXPOSICIO S. IERONIMI in Symbolum Apostolorum. [Colophon:]
 Explicit exposicio ad papam laurēcium Impressa Oxonie
 Et finita Annodomini. M. cccc. lxviii. xvij. die decembris.
 Quarto, 42 leaves.

It has been conceded that the date of this book is erroneous, a majority of the bibliographers agreeing that the year 1478 was intended by the printer. Theodoricus Rood, a native of Cologne, was the first printer at Oxford. There is a copy at Althorp, and another in the National Library, Paris.

SAINT ALBANS.

- 1480 RHETORICA NOVA Laurencii Guilelmi de Saona. [Colophon:]
 Compilatum autem fuit hoc opus in alma universitate Cantabrigie, anno Domini MCCCCLXXVIII impressum fuit
 apud villā Sancti Albani. Anno Domini M CCCC
 LXXX. Quarto.

To the press of the "School-master at St. Albans," whoever he was, are attributed eight books, issued from 1480 to 1486. No other press is known to have existed at that town during the fifteenth century. There is a copy at Althorp, and a second in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.



SAVOY.

ALBI.

IOHANNIS DE TVRRECREMATA Contemplaciones. [Colophon:] Im- 1481
pressæ Albie, anno domini M° CCCC°, octuagesimo primo et
die xij. mensis nouembris. Quarto, 30 leaves.

Probably the first book printed at Albi with a date, and one of the first illustrated with engravings on metal. M. Claudin, of Paris, published in 1880 a work entitled "Origines de l'imprimerie a Albi en Languedoc (1480-1484)," in which he gives a most carefully prepared account of the wanderings of John Neumeister, companion of Gutenberg, and has made a strong, if not conclusive, case in favor of his having been the printer of this book, and probably the first at this place. A copy is at the National Library, Paris, and a second in the collection of M. Claudin.

CHAMBÉRY.

- 1484 EXPOSITION DES EUANGILES. [Colophon:] Cy finist le exposition des euuãgilles et des epistres de tout lan translatees de nouveau de latin en françoys. Imprimees A chambery Par Anthoine neyret. lan de grace M cccc lxxxiiij, le *vi.* iour du moys de iuillet. Folio.

Several authors give precedence to an undated book entitled "Le Livre de Baudoyne." The work described, however, is the first known to have been printed at Chambéry. Neyret combined the art of engraving upon wood with printing. A copy is in the National Library, Paris.





DENMARK.

ODENSEE.

GUILHELMI CAORSINI de Obsidione et bello Rhodiano. [Colophon:] Per Venerabilem virum Johannem Snel artis impressorie magistrum in Ottonia impressa sub anno Dñi 1482. Quarto. 1482

The University at Upsal possesses the only known copy of this book. It is believed that Snel was the only printer at Odensee up to the close of the fifteenth century.

SCHLESWIG.

MISSALE SLESWICENSE. Missale secundum Ordinarium et ritum Ecclesiæ Sleswicensis. [Colophon:] Per Jacobum Hortsman 1486

formatum, emendatum et correctum, impressumque in Sleswick arte et ingenio Stephani Arndes. 1486. Folio.

This is the only book known to have been issued at Schleswig during the fifteenth century. Arndes was at Perusia in 1481, and at Lubeck in 1492 and 1496.

COPENHAGEN.

- 1493 *REGULÆ emendate correcteque Hafnye de figuratis Constructionibus grammaticis, ex diversis Passibus Sacre Scripture ac Poetarum.* [Colophon:] *Impresse Hafnye per Gothefridum de Ghemen. Anno 1493. Quarto.*

Gouvaert van Gheman, a native of Holland, had a press at Gouda before he went to Copenhagen. He continued to issue books at the latter place as late as 1508, and was the only printer at Copenhagen before the end of the fifteenth century.





SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM.

DIALOGUS CREATURAR[UM] MORALIZATUS. [Colophon:] Impressus 1483
per Johanem snell artis im̃ssorie mgrm. in Stockholm inceptus
et finitus est. Anno dñi m. cccc. lxxxij. Mensis decēbris
In vigilia thome. Quarto, 156 leaves.

This Johanem Snell was probably the 1482 printer of Odensee. It is
believed that he issued two other books from his Stockholm press, under
the name of Johannes Fabri. Two copies of the work described are in the
Library of the University of Upsal.

WADSTEN.

- 1495 BREVIARIUM ad usum cœnobii Wadstenensis, de ordine S. Brigittæ [Colophon:] Wadstenis, typis monasterii, anno Domini MCDXCV. Octavo.

This is the only book with a date printed at the Monastery of Ste. Brigitte during the fifteenth century. Several authors are of the opinion that one other work was issued from that press as early as 1491; but they give no reasons for such a belief.





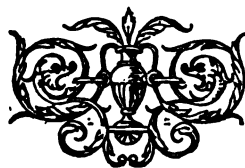
TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

LEXICON HEBRAICUM 1488.

1488

The earlier bibliographers who mention the subject of early printing in Turkey, were skeptical about a press having existed there before the end of the fifteenth century. Later writers seem to have settled upon 1488 as the date of the first book issued in that country, and they accord the honor due the first printer to Rabbi Gersom, a son of one of the Jewish printers at Soncino.







PORTUGAL.

LISBON.

R. MOSIS BEN NACHMAN. Commentarius in Pentateuchum. [Colo- 1489
phon:] Nomen Dei qui adiuvit eum, ut perficeret
scriptum hoc et quidem perficeret perpulchra impressione,
rectaque correctione, Ulyssipone, mense Ab anno Miserabor
Iudæ, videlicet CCXLIX. iudaico [A. D. 1489], in ædibus Rabbi
Zorba et Raban Eliezer. Two parts, folio, 300 leaves.

Several early authorities were of the opinion that at least one book was
issued from a Lisbon press as early as 1485. Later writers cite the above
as the first with an authentic date. The printers were Rabbi Samuel
Zorb(r)a and Raban (Rabbi) Eliezer.

LEIRIA.

- 1492 PROVERBIA SALOMONIS, cum Chaldaica paraphrasi et comment. Rabbi Levi Gersonidis et Rabbi Menachem Meiri. [Colophon:] In domo egregii Don Samuelis Dortas. e regione longinqua, opera intelligentis filii ejus Abrahami, jussu et sumptibus. . . . R. Salomonis Kolodri, absoluta denique I. die mensis av, anno et venient vel Sion in cantico son V. CCLII. [A. D. 1492.] Folio, 226 leaves.

In the colophon of this work, the place of printing is not mentioned ; but it is generally conceded by bibliographers that it is the first book of the Leiria press, and that Abraham, son of Don Samuel Dortas, was its printer.

BRAGA.

- 1494 BREVIARIUM BRACHARENSE. [Colophon:] Impressum in Augusta Bracharensi civitate, per magistrum Joannem Gherlinc alemanum, anno M cccc xciv. Folio.

No other book is known to have been printed at Braga during the fifteenth century.





MONTENEGRO.

CETINGE.

OKOIH ILITI OSMOGLASNIK Cetinge, Macario, 1494. Folio, 1494
270 pages.

A Dalmatian by the name of Macario was probably the only printer of Montenegro before the end of the fifteenth century. From the fact that his types resemble those which had been used by several printers who had presses at Venice, it has been inferred that he learned his art there. Two other books bearing his name were issued at Cetinge in 1495.





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6. MEMMINGEN	1482	30
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8. INGOLSTADT	1487	36
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10. MUNICH	1497	47
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25. KLOSTERNEUBURG	1484	219



ABSTRACT OF PLACES AND PRINTERS,

FOLLOWING THE CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE BODY OF THE WORK.

THIS list gives in a column of Roman numerals the total number of cities, etc., where presses were established before the end of the fifteenth century, and in a separate column in Arabic numerals the number of cities, etc., of each country; and also, when known, the names of the earliest printers are given, and dates of the first books. The pages indicated refer to the body of the work.

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II.	2. STRASBURG. 1459-60.	2
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III.	3. BAMBERG. 1461.	3
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IV.	4. COLOGNE. 1466. Uldaricus Zell de Hanau.	4
V.	5. ELTVILLE. 1467. Heinrich and Nicklaus Bechtermüntze.	4
VI.	6. AUGSBURG. 1468. Gunther Zeiner.	5
VII.	7. NUREMBERG. 1470. Joannis Sensen Schmid, de Egra; Henricus Kefer, de Moguntia.	5
VIII.	8. SPIRE. 1471. Petrus Drach, Spirensis.	6
IX.	9. ESSLINGEN. 1472. Conradus Fyner, de Gerhussen.	6
X.	10. LAUGINGEN. 1473. Unknown.	6
XI.	11. ULM. 1473. Johannes Zeiner, de Reutlingen (Ludovicus Hohenwang).	7
XII.	12. MERSEBURG. 1473. Luca Brandis.	7
XIII.	13. MARIENTHAL. 1474. Fratres Vitae Communis (Brothers of Common Life.)	8
XIV.	14. LUBECK. 1475. Lucas Brandis, de Schass.	8
XV.	15. BRESLAU. 1475. Cunradus Elyas, Succentor.	9

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XVI.	16. BLAUBEUREN. 1475. Conradus Mancz.	9
XVII.	17. BURGDORF. 1475. Unknown.	10
XVIII.	18. ROSTOCK. 1476. Fratres Vitae Communis (Brothers of Common Life).	10
XIX.	19. REICHENSTEIN. 1477. Unknown.	10
XX.	20. SCHUSSENRIED. 1478. Unknown.	11
XXI.	21. EICHSTADT. 1478-79. Michael Reyser.	11
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XXIV.	24. PASSAU. 1481. Conradus Stahel, Benedictus Mayr.	13
XXV.	25. LEIPSIC. 1481. Marcus Brand, or Brandis, or Conradus Kacheloven, or Kachelosen.	13
XXVI.	26. MAGDEBURG. 1481. Bartholomeus Ghotan.	13
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XXIX.	29. REUTLINGEN. 1482. Johannes Otmar.	14
XXX.	30. MEMMINGEN. 1482. Albertus Kunne, de Duderstat.	15
XXXI.	31. METZ. 1482. Johannes Colini, Gehardus de Noua Ciuitate.	15
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XXXIII.	33. REGENSBURG or RATISBON. 1485. Johannes Sensenschmidt, Johannes Beckenhaub.	16
XXXIV.	34. MUNSTER. 1486. Johannes Limburgus.	16
XXXV.	35. STUTTGART. 1486. Unknown.	17
XXXVI.	36. INGOLSTADT. 1487. Johannes Kachelosen, or Kacheloven.	17
XXXVII.	37. STENDAL. 1488. Joachim Westfael.	17
XXXVIII.	38. HAGENAU. 1489. Henricus Grau.	18
XXXIX.	39. HAMBURG. 1491. Joannes et Thomas Borchard.	18

ABSTRACT OF PLACES AND PRINTERS. 125

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XLIV.	44.	FREISINGEN. 1495. Johannes Schœffler.	20
XLV.	45.	FREYBERG. 1495. Conradus Kachelosen or Kacheloven.	21
XLVI.	46.	OFFENBURG. 1496. Unknown.	21
XLVII.	47.	MUNICH. 1497. Johannes Schopsser.	21
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LXII.	12. TREVISO. 1471.	30
	Gerardus de Lisa de Flandria.	
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	Bernardus Cennius, Aurifex Florentinus.	
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CORRECTIONS.

Marienthal, page 8. According to Campbell, the Brussels chapter of "The Brothers of Common Life," between May 25, 1476, and 1487, issued thirty-six books, twelve of which were dated.

Messina, page 35. Panzer, without qualification, states that Mastro Rigo and Alding were the same. He accepts as his authority an account of Alding contained in a work of J. Petrus Apulus, printed by Andreas de Bruges at Messina in 1497. The first two books of that city—one of 1473, the other of 1478—are explicit as to the name of the printer. In each he is "Mastro Rigo dalmania." If, as asserted, Alding was the printer of these books, why did he not give his German name? Rigo is the Italian word for line, while Alding was and is a common German name; between the two there can be no possible analogy. In the third book of Messina (Psalterium, 1478), we find the name "Henricum Alding" given in full for the only time in that city.

Albi, page 107. In putting together the manuscript for the printer an inexcusable blunder was perpetrated. The titles were copied by one hand, and the notes written by another upon separate slips of paper. In this instance the copyist took the title of the book from the work of some writer who had assigned it to Albi, Savoy, while the note was written from information obtained from a work of M. Claudin, giving it to the first press at Albi, in Languedoc, France. This book in its correct chronological position would be No. 9, of France, the number erroneously given to Rougemont. According to M. Claudin, the work in question is a quarto having thirty leaves and thirty-three engravings, and the following title, viz.:

Meditationes Reuerēdissimi patris et dñi dñi Johānis de Turrecremata.
(Colophon:) Expliciunt Meditationes reuerēdissimi patris et dñi dñi Johannis
de Turrecremata sacro sancte Romane ecclesie Cardinalis Impresse albie.
Anno domini Mil. cccc. octuagesimo primo. Et die xvii mensis nouembris.
DeO GrAtiAS. AMEN.

Bale, page 57. Fourth line of title, for "Balileae" read Basileae.

Klosterneuburg, page 102. Omit the word "Colophon" from the title.

[I am under obligations to Mr. T. L. De Vinne for the active interest he has taken in the preparation of this work, as well as for the personal supervision he has given to its execution. In many instances I have found his advice of great assistance. To Monsieur A. Claudin, of Paris, who has furnished me with valuable information from his great store of bibliographical knowledge, I am also very thankful.]

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